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Stepping Out

Photo—R. H. Nagarkar.

THE NEW BURMA ROAD

(See Page 3)

THE MEN IN MY LIFE!

By T. S. PADUCONE

There have been men in many people's lives and there have been men in my life also. This is so because there are some men who are destined to play important roles in the lives of their fellows, and in my case these men came rather too suddenly into the domestic picture to which they now form a variegated and essential background. In their own way, they are little men, but my association with them being of a unique nature, each one of them has assumed a greatness that almost overwhelms, overawes and subdues.

You know so well how you fell if the Dhobi does not turn up at the appointed time with the items of linen you are in bad need. If he does not arrive on, say, a Sunday, as expected and you have nothing to wear on Monday, your feelings would resemble those of a cat with a burnt tail. And it is in such moments of domestic crisis that the greatness of the little man thrusts itself forcibly on you, a man as illiterate as he is unpunctual, as skilled as he is poor. Then, suppose he appears on your doorstep. The sight of him moving silently in carrying the precious burden is as refreshing to you as the incoming breeze on a hot summer evening. You beam a smile upon him in which, perhaps, is mingled a look of gratitude. The haunting vision of yourself suffering heroically the discomfort of wearing for yet another day the evil-smelling garb gradually dissolves as you feel the warmth of the ironed clothes and you absent-mindedly forgive him his grimace which had revealed crimson teeth. As through a haze, you may hear the fellow remark. "Saheb, from next month my charges will be Rs. 8 instead of Rs. 7 as hitherto." Despite this damping statement, you continue to beam upon him, completely oblivious of the fact that you have unnerved the fellow's self-composure by your flashes. It is only at the end of the month that things start happening. If you have a wife (as I have) and if she finds out (as my wife did) that you have to pay more Dhobi charges than was budgetted, you will, of course, with remarkable resignation and stoic self-control, listen to some music which though most painful, may paradoxically enough, be not entirely without reason or rhyme.

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You are familiar with the knock on the door during the small hours of the morning, when you might be pleasantly dreaming of impossible little joys and incredibly happy days which will never be yours. But the knocks persist and you find that they are more real than your dreams. Sleepily you open the door only to be greeted by a strong buffalo-odour which revives you in half the time that smelling salts take. It is the Doodwalla. Certainly it is the milk bill which is the heaviest you have to foot and which strikes you right on the nose however you may try to avoid it. What an enviable position does that unspeakably unclean specimen of a human being occupy in your humble existence Strong and hefty, he resembles in his dependability to the animals he tends. His knock, a simple gesture in itself, is symbolic of many things. It is the harbinger of good or at times bad. It, for one, drives away the teasing nightmare of cups of tea without milk and a growling bad humour which in combination tend to produce, what may be called, little "storms in the tea cups"! If there is a little babe at home who should have his first feed early in the morning, the Doodwalla assumes the omnipotence of a Dictator and his non-appearance or even a delayed arrival would make all the difference between a peaceful morning and the hullaballoo of a hungry babe.

The Doodwalla who retails milk as the cow or buffalo gave it is yet to be born. And, a time soon comes when your wife becomes apprehensive of the deteriorating quality of milk and the ascending nature of its price. For once, you play with the idea of terrifying the fellow by making mysterious references to the Municipal regulations and profiteering and penalties therefor (of which you are no wiser than the fellow himself). But you suspect and always rightly, the fellow may have hidden up in his none too tidy turban, some ready excuses meant for such emergencies as you were about to create. You can anticipate his answers to your unvoiced questions. They will lead you to imagine that the animals he rears are playing a cruel trick on him by diluting their milk before being milked or that his grocer, unscrupulous fellow, is dumping the worst type of pulses on your Doodwalla out of an old-standing grudge, which deteriorates the quality of his cattle's milk. You recall the numerous days gone before when on similar occasions the Doodwala had let himself go in vehement, fluent and unintelligible jargon out of which you had been able just to distinguish the head from the tail of what appeared like a buffalo and nothing more. Invariably you close the episode by introducing yourself into a mood of self-hypnotism which makes you think that the Doodwalla is not so unclean as he appeared, the milk not so bluish as it seemed, and ultimately closing the door and getting into bed.

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Many of us have secretly envied the Danewalla, his position today, however petty his shop may be, and however unassuming his person, you will have to admit that he is much better off than you or I. While you drag on your days between Office and Home avidly looking forward to the yearly increments which sometimes do not materialise to your unbounded misery, the Danewalla, sitting in his little shop, goes on minting money. "Learn to say 'yes' ", reads a wise saying, "and you are on your way to making a mark in life." I am happy to say that our Danewalla is not far off from the summit. There is nothing in the grocer's world that he cannot get for you. Suffice it to say that he is willing even to travel all the distance to the Poles in quest of the thing you want from him. Of course, not that he would be able to distinguish the poles, were you to present them on a salver, nicely cut and dried. It is more likely that he may mistake them for ice-fruit!

But for all that, a close observation and a sympathetic ear will make it clear to you that he is well-informed. You ought to listen to his opinions on the Gandhi-Jinnah rapprochement on the issue of Pakistan or the Russian avalanche of steel against the German panzers, or the famine conditions in South India. You will also be privileged to learn his verdict of the Allied invasion of Europe arrived at with a view to calculating the minimum period between the final phase and the advent of peace,—peace which he knows too well would jeopardise all opportunities for profiteering. Yet you cannot remove the idea from your cranium that the fellow is unscrupulous and cunning and that he has an inordinate love for other people's money. You, however, console yourself by recalling the saying that "there is so much good in the worst of us and so much bad in the best of us that it ill-behoves any of us to find fault with the rest of us." You count him as another of those men who have come to stay in your life, whether you like it or not.

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He stands there on the doorstep looking every inch of him yours obediently. The mistress of the house gives him a sharp look and indicates her half-hearted approval. The master of the house also gives him a look from head to foot and supposes that he is right. The daughter of the house approaches him, gazes hard for a minute and then exclaims, "Papa, I like him. Look, he has such a big nose," with a finality which seemed to indicate that in her opinion the extraordinarily big olfactory organ was enough qualification for his being retained by you.

"How old are you?" you ask him.

"Twenty-two," comes the throaty answer.

You stare at him unbelievably. In build and height he looks hardly in his mid-teens. "But, where is your beard I mean, you haven't any beard?" you counter and unknowingly your fingers stray towards your chin.

"Ah", his smile seems to say, "here's a surprise for you," and he replies. "My father died at the age of seventy and he had less of beard than this when he died."

So Parashram comes into the picture and from the very first day of his stay under your roof you become uncomfortably conscious of his presence. Noise seems to keep him company wherever he is. Before he has been with you for a fortnight you become aware of numerous things. Linen given for washing partakes of unnatural hues not unlike that of 'gerrua'. The plates become dimmed and you start longing to see them in their original brightness. Crockery cracks and metal bends; your clothes show unbelievable tears; the floor misses the weekly cleansing and washing. Parashram goes about his work, with a purposeful chin and a fierce look in his eyes. Being the fourteenth in the line of succession for the current year, you are accommodative and except for a mild rebuke now and again, you keep silent, forbearing patiently. There is certain-some punch behind his fists, and his sinews appear to be tight iron bands. With some temerity you wonder what Parashram would have done if his pet weapon the axe were in his hands. Your instructions to him to be more of a Preserver than a Destroyer fall on deaf ears. The "Ram-Rajya" soon gets on your nerves. The curtain rings down when you find that the timepiece, which has served you for many years suddenly developing suicidal tendencies and jumping from the mantlepiece. Parashram listens silently to your indignant harangue,—you stress every word of what you say, and underline it for further emphasis, and at the close of the performance you whistle softly and pat yourself on the back for having countered and silenced all his arguments.

The next day there is no sign of Parashram. He has left to conquer fresh fields and win fresh laurels. You don't regret he is gone, even if you miss some silver plates. With great eagerness, you set up a hunt for a suitable successor—like the Lamas of Tibet—your curiosity to know how Rama XV will be, more than anything else, being the impelling force.

For some time the departed Rama continues to inspire in you a wonder, for he always was a good trencherman with a ravenous appetite. You still see him sitting before a mound of rice resembling a miniature Mt. Everest, and as he 'falls to it' you see a phenomenon not unlike that of the erosion of the sea into a high cliff causing occasional land-slides, till at last nothing but a conspicuous emptiness remains and Parashram, like a ludicrous Buddha emerges from his masticating mood and gets up. The manner in which he consumed the maximum amount of rice in the minimum period of time will never cease to excite your incredulity and for the exhibition of that masterly feat you feel eternally obliged to him.

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You, however, cannot help feeling thankful to him and his contemporaries—diverse characters all of them—who are playing an important role in your own little world, for they will have, on various occasions, brightened up an otherwise drab and monotonous existence by their provoking and picturesque personalities. Unforgettable will be the doodwalla, who will have, along with many a "pau-seer" of diluted milk, given you many a moment of undiluted pleasure as well.

Sumner Welles On Freedom Of Information

Sumner Welles, former Under-Secretary of State and author of "The Time For Decision", writing in the current issue of 'Free World', a monthly magazine on international affairs, said that any future international organisation should contain agreements guaranteeing freedom of information, which is essential to the maintenance of lasting peace.

"The great majority of the people of the United Nations have come to the conclusion that the maintenance of peace among nations in the future will be contingent upon the growth of real democracy in every region of the earth," Welles writes. "Democracy cannot, however, develop or, much less, exist, unless men and women everywhere are in practice enabled to enjoy those freedoms which are set forth in the proposed international bill of rights. Among these freedoms, none is more immediate in its effect, as a guarantee of the maintenance of peace, than the ability of all peoples freely to learn the truth and freely to govern themselves."

Welles believes that any future international organisation should be based on agreement among nations as to certain obligations and rules of international conduct. He says: "There is every reason why such a charter should contain the specific stipulation that no nation may become a member of the new international organisation unless it is able to demonstrate that by its constitution or by ..... legislation, the citizens of such nations are granted as inalienable rights ..... freedom of worship, expression and information.

"In such a manner the great principles embodied in the international bill of rights would, for all time, establish obligations which each country must assume before it is able to secure from the freedom-loving nations of the world its acceptance as a member of the new international organisation."

As a glaring example of how people are deluded by their leaders into a belief in war and aggression, Welles points to Germany during the past eleven years. He says: "Once Hitler had eliminated every source of information other than those controlled by the Nazis, the German became wholly responsive to the blatant form of official propaganda on which he was fed.....

"Only one thing could have prevented the supine obedience which was given by the German people to Nazism..... That would have been the knowledge on their part of what the peoples of the western democracies ..... really were thinking and the receipt of accurate news of what was happening in the rest of the world. Had they been possessed of this information, they could not have failed to know that the (present) war was deliberately brought about by the Nazi Government and that the free peoples of the world would not only fight to the last man to prevent the successful domination of the world by the Axis powers but also that the great resources of the United Nations must inevitably in the long run result in a new, and this timea total, defeat of Germany."

Welles adds: "In Japan, of course, freedom of information in any real sense has never existed..... The official influence exercised over all means of information in Japan, even during the liberal period of Japanese history, has been extreme."

Welles concludes: "The hope which so many of us have to-day that international organisations can be created, and that through them war may be prevented and orderly human progress become a reality, is based in large part upon our conviction that the masses of people everywhere, if they always secure accurate information, can and will ultimately attain these objectives. This is also the basis of the hope that, over a period of years after victory is won, the peoples of the Axis themselves may undergo a transformation and regeneration. But we know also that this cannot come to pass unless they are enabled to know the truth."—USOWI.

"Young Bert says he's been transferred from the Balloon Section because of his lungs."

"Why? couldn't 'e blow 'em up properly?"

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NEW BURMA ROAD

Special To "The Bombay Chronicle Weekly"

"SHORT CUT TO TOKYO!"

This inscription which I saw on a road-sign as I drove recently along the new Burma Road from Ledo sums up the strategic importance of the road now being laid across North Burma to connect with the old Burma road to China.

The road when finished will become a vital artery connecting India with China by land. The small lifesaving trickle of war material now winging its laborious way over the 18,000 feet hump of the Himalayas to sustain the heart of China can then become a steady and unceasing stream of equipment, weapons, heavy machinery and foodstuffs.

The road across Burma was essentially Gen. Stilwell's idea. Against the opinion of sceptics he held that it was not only possible but absolutely indispensable, to cut open a road across the jungles of North Burma and his operations in Burma were undertaken with that end in view. Just as the road was conceived by one man—'Uncle Joe' who made it possible—the execution is almost a one man's job—that of Brig.-Gen. Louis Pick, head of the American Engineering corps.

Stupendous Achievement

Both for its natural setting and the sacrifice it has claimed in life and labour, the road is a stupendous achievement which has often been compared to the highway through the Rockies. When the war is over and the military importance of the road has been forgotten, the road will remain as a monument to the American engineers and the men of the Indian Pioneer Corps, who are braving all dangers and preparing a permanent paradise of motorists.

Winding round steep hills, creeping through thick jungles, with giant trees making a leafy arch fifty feet above the ground, rolling off like a silk ribbon into misty valleys, rising again steeply at an almost impossible incline, the road is everything that a motorist can dream about even in peace time. The road follows the old refugee train across the jungles as far as possible but in many places, in order to make the road all-weather, it has been lifted five hundred or six hundred feet above the valley which is flooded during the monsoon.

Rising and rising with the air getting cooler every hour, I reached the highest point of the road lying 4,000 feet above sea level. The blue peaks of the Himalayas were towering on one side and a gorgeous valley slumbering in a perpetual mist, two thousand feet below, was on the other, while a lovely panorama unveiled itself beyond. If the war could have been forgotten and the snort of the nearby bulldozer working on the road could be silenced, one could stand on this road dreaming for hours on end. The picture of lofty aloofness was quite complete when a reconnaissance plane floated over the valley—not over my head but below skimming the mist.

Romance In Road

Virginian footballers used to say, "When you need a few yards more, give it to Pick." When the land route to China was lagging far, far behind the advancing forces, the ball was passed on to Brig.-Gen. Pick by Uncle Joe. The tall Virginian footballer, who has dream in his blue eyes, found his romance in the road. He had already a big reputation in the States as construction engineer with the billion dollar scheme to fight the Missouri floods. He knew how to drive his men with a smile. Where one bulldozer was lumbering laboriously on the mountain trails he put in several, leapfrogging ahead of one another at the rate of two miles a day. Pick completed the stretch of road within the time limit fixed for him with a few days to spare.

The road is now keeping close on the heels of the marching armies of Stilwell. Metalled with hard white stones from the beds of North Burma rivers, the road is made to resist the heaviest monsoon condition and five foot drainage channels and heavy escarpment on the sides provide against the corrosion of mountain floodwaters. Stretches of road running through the valley are further strengthened against monsoon floods by a twenty-five foot shoulder on both sides.

Role Of I. P. C.

While the Americans have contributed the technical skill and equipment for the road construction, India has contributed the bulk of the labour. The Indian Pioneer Corps have played a very important part in the construction, cutting trails over hazardous slopes and jungles, surveying and clearing sites and generally assisting the American engineers. During the peak period of road construction, about twelve thousand labourers mainly recruited from Darjeeling and Assam plantations were sweating on the road day after day.

One can never exaggerate the strategic importance of a road link between India and China across North Burma when it is remembered that this is the first stupendous effort to have a land route. But it is possible to some extent to overestimate the immediate military importance of the road to the far eastern war. There is a tendency to think of the road across Burma as a political road, rather than as a real strategic road. This cannot be altogether a correct view.

While it is a fact that the transport command are doing a splendid work in hauling what was once considered an unbelievable amount of material over the Hump, and while it is also a fact that this quantity is more than at any time moved across Burma over the old Burma road via Lashio, it should not be forgotten that this quantity of materials is far, far short of the actual requirements of sore-pressed China. It is expected that the new road when completed will carry six times the present supplies to China.

Task Of Defence

But there are certainly other factors which somewhat minimise the possibilities of the road in the immediate strategy of the war. While Allied forces have already reached Myitkyina, which is only about thirty miles from the Chinese border and are now gradually and slowly extending their hold in the area, there is still a long stretch of road to complete before linking up with the old Burma road running via Lahsio to Tengchung on the Chinese border. Thus there is the question, how soon will this road link be established? It seems to be reasonable to think that the highway to China may not be completed and open for supplies to that country before the spring or the middle of 1945.

Even when the road is open, can we successfully keep our convoys moving on the road in sufficient numbers loaded with valuable war materials without conquering the whole of Burma? This is not an impossible task, considering the many commitments of the Japanese and their lack of aircraft. But there is no doubt, the defence of the road will involve a large number if troops—at least two to three divisions—and a certain number of aircraft to patrol the 1000-mile stretch of road against surprise attacks by raiding Japanese either by land or from the air. These troops and aircraft one need hardly say, will be practically immobilised so far as active fighting against Japan is concerned.

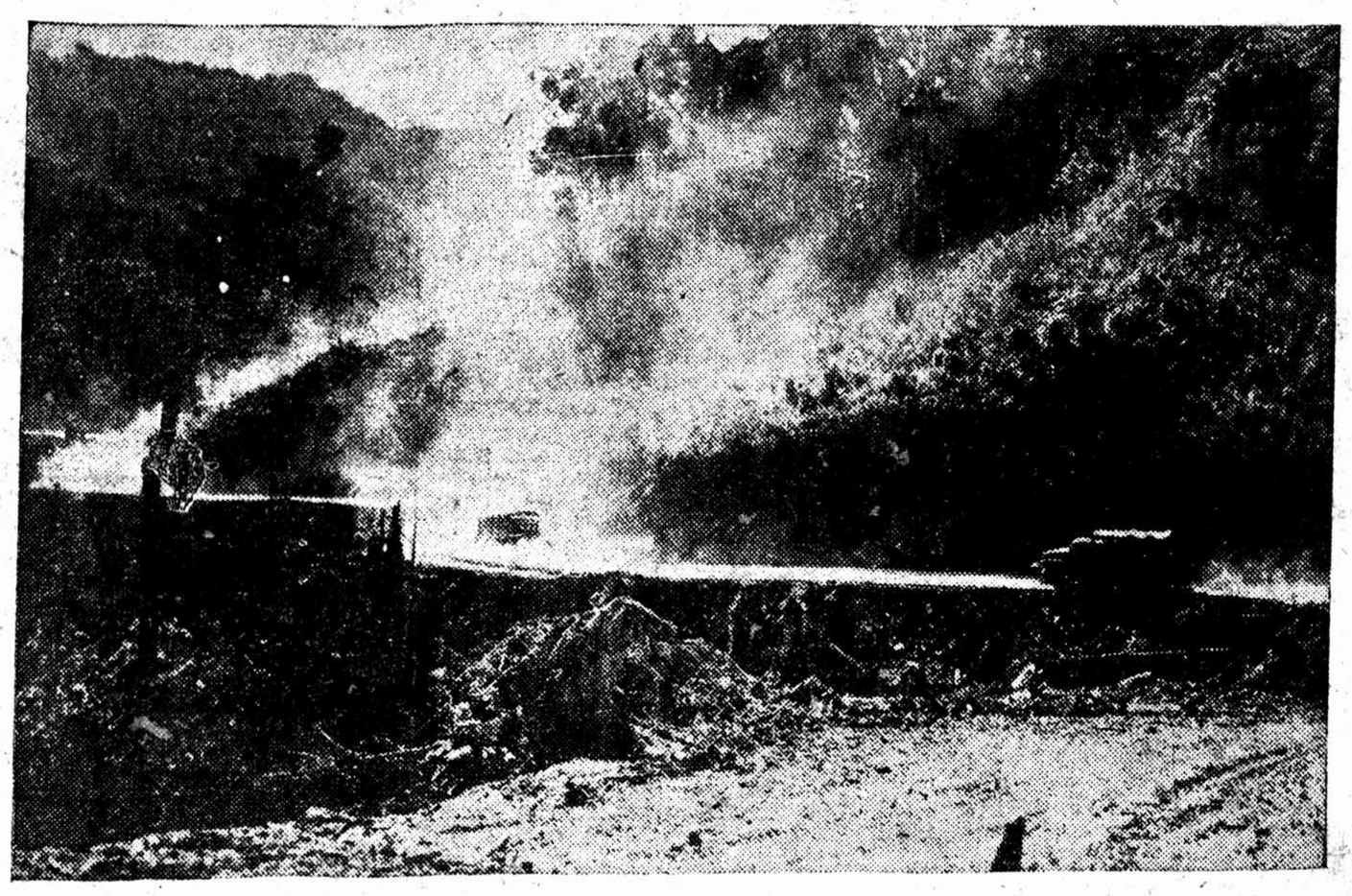
Long-Term Benefit

And then, the present course of the war in the West may very well render the use of the road unnecessary for the fight against Japan. When the European war comes to a close, and the total Allied might is turned east, the Allied fleet and the countless armies of all the United Nations may blaze their way to the heart of Japan, by sea, by air and by direct invasion, if necessary.

But whether the "Short Cut to Tokyo" is ever used for a visit to wartime Tokyo or not, the usefulness of the road as the first land route to Burma and across Burma to China can never be questioned. The cultural and economic results of the road across the three countries are bound to be far-reaching after the war.

It does not seem to be unreasonable to think that when the war is over, the long-postponed rail link into Burma from India may also be forged along the new road.

U. S.-built army trucks wind along the side of a mountain over the Ledo supply road now open from India into Burma.



U. S.-built army trucks grind in low gear around the curves of the new Ledo Road.
Photos—U. S. O. W. I.

What Is Pakistan?

DEMANDS, DEFINITIONS AND SOLUTIONS

Here, at a glance, is the position of the main parties involved in the 'Pakistan' controversy which forms the subject matter of the momentous Gandhi-Jinnah talks now going on at Mr. Jinnah's residence

THE LEAGUE DEMAND

The establishment of completely Independent States formed by demarcating geographically contiguous units into regions which shall be so constituted. wtih such territorial readjustment as may be necessary that the areas in which the Mussalmans are numerically in a majority, as in the North-Western and Eastern zones of India, shall be grouped together to constitute Independent States as Muslim Free National Homelands in which the constituent units shall be autonomous and sovereign.

—Aim of the League as defined in Section 2 (a) of the Constitution of the All-India Muslim League.

It is to be noted that the word "PAKISTAN" has not yet been used in this or any other official demand or declaration of the Muslim League.

It is not clear, however, from the phraseology of the League Aims and other resolutions on this subject whether "Independent States" means a unitary "Muslim Bloc" of Punjab, Sind, Frontier and Baluchistan in the north-western zone and another similar unitary Muslim State of Bengal in the Eastern Zone, or each of these provinces—e.g. Baluchistan or Frontier—to be autonomous and sovereign, free to join the "Pakistan Bloc", or remain with the Indian Union.

CONGRESS PRINCIPLE

"The Congress has been wedded to Indian freedom and unity and any break in that unity, especially in the modern world when people's minds inevitably think in terms of ever larger federations, would be injurious to all concerned and exceedingly painful to contemplate. Nevertheless the Committee cannot think in terms of compelling the people in any territorial unit to remain in an Indian Union against their declared and established will.....Each territorial unit should have the fullest possible autonomy within the Union....."

—CONGRESS Working Committee resolution (April 1942).

GANDHI-C. R. FORMULA

1. Subject to the terms set out below the constitution for a free India, the Muslim League endorses the Indian demand for independence and will co-operate with the Congress in the formation of a provisional interim Government for the transitional period

2. After the termination of the war a commission shall be appointed for demarcating continuous districts in the North-west and east of India wherein the Muslim population is in absolute majority. In the areas thus demarcated, a plebiscite of all the inhabitants, held on the basis of adult franchise or other practicable franchise, shall ultimately decide the issue of separation from Hindustan If the majority decides in favour of the formation of a sovereign state separate from Hindustan, such a decision shall be given effect to, without prejudice to the right of the districts on the border to choose to join either state.

3. It will be open to all parties to advocate their points of view before the plebiscite is held.

4. In the event of separation, a mutual agreement shall be entered into for safeguarding defence, commerce and communications and other essential purposes.

5. Any transfer of population shall only be on an absolutely voluntary basis.

6. These terms shall be binding only in case of transfer by Britain of full power and responsibility for the governance of India.

COMMUNIST SOLUTION

(1) Declare that in contiguous areas where the Muslims are a homogeneous population and in majority they have the unqualified right to form independent sovereign states.

In other words, accept the 'aim of the League,' as given in its own constitution, as just.

(2) Such a Muslim independent state will be set up through a Constituent Asembly. The demarcated Muslim majority zones will have their own separate Constituent Assembly. The franchise will be on the basis of universal adult suffrage, not confined to the Muslims only, but including all the inhabitants of that zone.

(3) Such a Constituent Assembly shall by a majority-vote define its relationship with the Union: either, to establish good neighbourlines and brotherliness through treaties while remaining an independent and sovereign state or, to join the Union for common purposes, but enjoying utmost autonomy.

—P. C. Joshi's latest article in "People's War."

The Communists who hitherto had been talking of "Muslim nationalities" and "Muslim States" (in the plural) now seem to have reconciled themselves to one Muslim nation and one "Muslim independent state." Again it is not clear whether the individual states within the "Muslim Bloc" in the North-Western zone will be independent and sovereign or not.

NATIONALIST MUSLIMS ALSO HAVE A PLAN

The following resolution passed by the Muslim Majlis in May, 1944 offers a solution on behalf of the Nationalist Muslims:—

This meeting of Nationalist Muslims considers, in the best interests of the country, that a Hindu-Muslim settlement should be brought about without any delay. It appeals to both Hindus and Muslims that, having regard to the urgent need of such a settlement, they should take necessary steps towards this end, and considers that the release of Gandhiji offers an excellent opportunity of which advantage should be taken.

In the opinion of this meeting a solution of the communal problem satisfactory to all parties concerned can be secured on the following fundamental considerations and such a solution will satisfy the needs and aspirations of Indian Muslims:—

(1) India should continue to remain a united country.

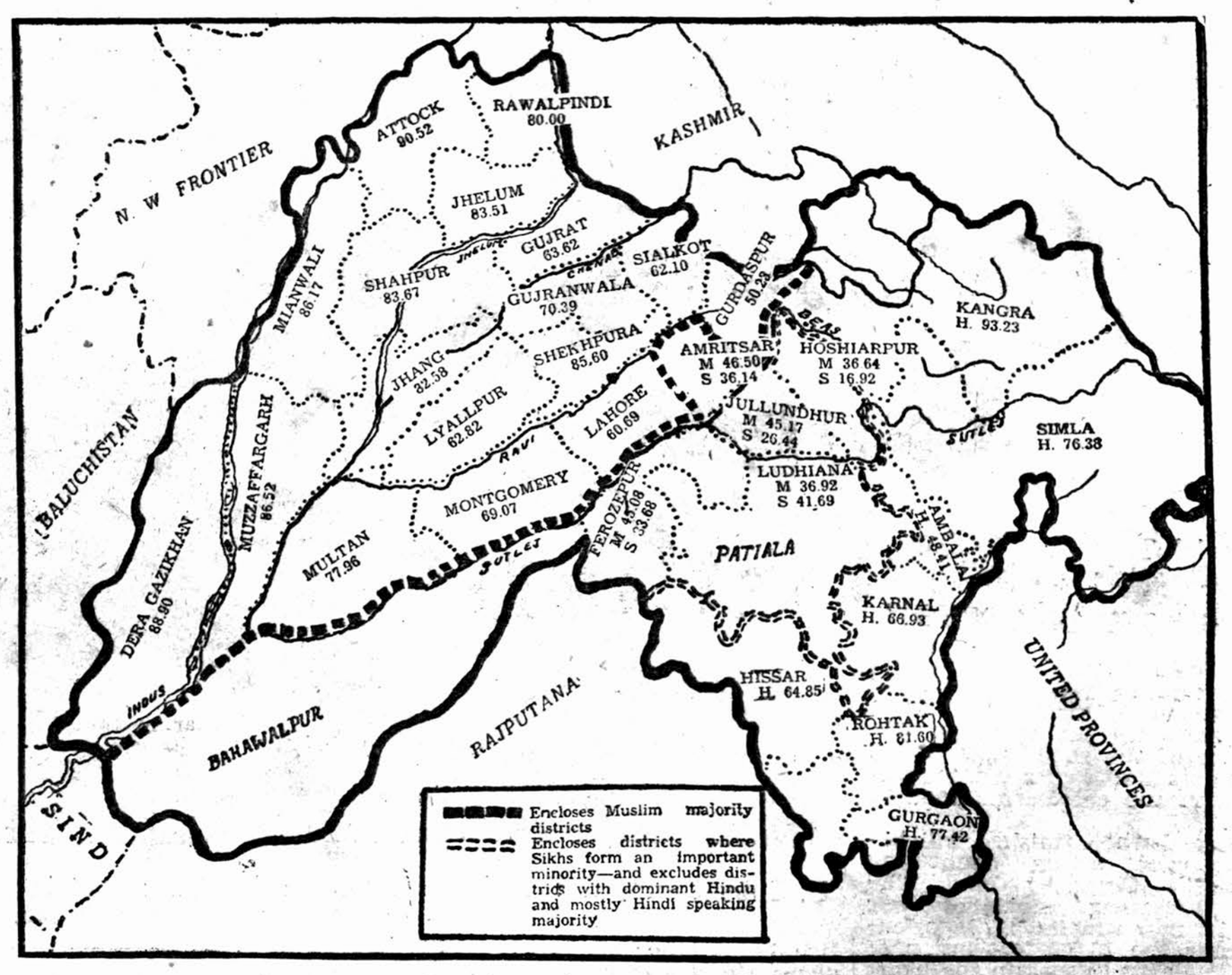
(2) The constitution of India should be framed by its own people.

(3) There should be an All-India Federation.

(4) The units of Federation should be completely autonomous and all residuary powers should be vested in them.

(5) Every unit of the Federation should be free to secede from it as a result of a plebiscite of all its adult inhabitants.

(6) The religious, economic and cultural rights of minorities should be fully and effectively safeguarded by reciprocal agreement.



In the rich wheat-producing districts of eastern Punjab the Muslims are in a minority, and Pakistan would lose this area.

The Figures You Would Want To Know

DISTRIBUTION OF MUSLIM POPULATION IN BRITISH INDIA

(Census, 1941)

	Total area in Sq. miles.	Total population	Total Muslims.	Percentage of Muslims.
	(Figures in thousands).			
British India ...	865,446	295,808	79,398	26.84
Madras ...	126,166	49,342	3,896	7.90
Bombay ...	76,443	20,850	1,920	9.21
Bengal ...	77,442	60,306	33,005	54.73
U.P. ...	106,247	55,021	8,416	15.30
Punjab ...	99,089	28,419	16,217	57.07
Bihar ...	69,745	36,340	4,716	12.98
C.P. and Berar ...	98,575	16,814	784	4.66
Assam ...	54,951	10,205	3,442	33.73
N.W.F.P. ...	14,263	3,038	2,789	91.79
Sind ...	48,136	4,535	3,208	70.75
Orissa ...	32,198	8,729	146	1.68
Ajmer-Merwara ...	2,400	584	90	15.40
Andaman & Nicobars ...	3,143	34	8	23.70
Baluchistan ...	54,456	502	439	87.50
Coorg ...	1,593	169	14	8.73
Delhi ...	574	918	305	33.22

Economics Of Pakistan

AMERICAN GEOLOGIST'S SURVEY

Professor H. Behre, Jr., of Columbia University (U.S.A.) has published revealing statistics of India's mineral resources in an article contributed to "Foreign Affairs." In the course of the article he makes the following observations which deserve to be earnestly pondered over by all those who are working out a scheme of the re-division of India, in accordance with the Muslim League demand:—

"India, exclusive of Burma, now promises to be important in World trade as a source of coal anl petroleum, iron ore, manganese ore, chrome ore, gold, buxite, salt magnesite, mica.....Industrial power in the modern world is based on the trinity of coal, iron and oil...

COAL

"Both in aggregate value and in distribution most important single industrial mineral resource in India is coal.....the best, and by far the greatest amount—more than 98 per cent—has been and will be taken from the moderately old rocks found chiefly in three provinces: Bengal, Bihar and Orisa. . . . . But by far the largest fields containing best coal suited for general and varied use and especially for cooking and at the same time most accessible by rail and sea, are those of Bihar and Orissa and their extension northeast into Bengal.

IRON

"The iron production of India comes likewise chiefly from the deposits of Bihar and Orissa, again running northward into Bengal ....

"It will be seen that all of India's leading iron districts are in Hindustan. There are many small iron deposits in the western part of Pakistan but none that would sustain a large steel industry....."

OIL

"The oil fields of India proper are chiefly located in two regions .....Assam and Punjab.....

"It is pertinent to note that almost all of the petroleum so far reported and known to be in the ground is in the Muslim part of India.....;"

MANGANESE

"The leading producing states of India were Central Provinces, with 65.8 per cent of the total (manganese ore produced); Madras, 16.2 per cent; Bombay, 5.7 per cent.

CONCLUSION

"From the survey of India's mineral resources it is apparent that India's minerals are so distributed between the parts of India in which Hindu and Muslim

(Continued on page 5)

After Pakistan— Comes Dravidasthan!

(Special to the "Bombay Chronicle Weekly")

Dravidasthan is a movement of the "Have-nots" of South India. The dream of a few and the cry of a handful, but nonetheless ingrained therein the potential seed of a popular movement. Dravidasthan is a word that symbolises an autonomous state for South India With a comparatively recent origin, the idea of Dravidasthan, as loosely conceived as it has been feebly put forward, lends itself to the only interpretation—in the absence so far of any concrete proposal—that it is meant to be based on a linguistic consideration.;

Intimately connected with the idea is the sixty-six year old Erode Venkataswamy Ramaswamy Naicker, the leader of the Justice party, popularly known among his followers as "Periyar"—the great and wise man! According to his conception Dravidasthan should include in its orbit the Andhra the Kerala, the Kannada and the Tamilnad sectors, that is to say the whole area south of the Vindhyas. He does not claim it for any particular caste or community but for all people inhabiting South India.

AGAINST BRAHMINIC "IMPERIALISM"

It was first propounded by Mr. Naicker on 27th March, 1940, when he declared that the four crores of Dravidians had nothing in common with the Hindu tenets and principles which, he asserted, were purely Brahminic in origin He added that the language literature, customs and religion of the Dravidians were distinctly different from those of the Aryans.

The 'Periyar' maintained that a common Hindu India was an impossibility and if artificially arranged, it would mean Brahmanic imperialism which the Dravidians were determined to fight tooth and nail, hence the separation of "Dravidandu" from the rest of India was an urgent necessity.

Mr. Naicker tried to link it up with the Muslim League claim for Pakistan on the ground of separate culture prevailing in South India entitling it to a separate autonomous State. The leader of the 'Self-respecters' (anti-caste) movement—the extreme left wing of the Justice party—has perhaps been convinced for a long time that the influence of South Indian Brahmins in the life of the province could be minimised by dissociating South India from Northern India and he, therefore, preached this idea of Dravidasthan when the Muslim League announced its Lahore resolution

Mr. Ramaswami Naicker was adopted as the leader of the Justice Party when the Congress Ministers resigned. Founded on 20th November, 1916, by eminent leaders and administrators like T. M. Nair and Sir P Theagaroya, the Justice Party had been wielding power and influence continuously for a long time in the province. Pledged to the principle of equitable sharing between communities in the governance and in the economic and cultural life of the province the non-Brahmin party had the fortune of wise leadership and prominent adherents, but it has remained essentially conservative in its outlook

Following its almost total eclipse in the last elections, which put the Congress in power, the Justice Party chose Mr. Naicker as its leader on account of his capacity for mass organisation and propaganda His presidential address to the South Indian Liberal Federation in 1939 summed up the principle underlying the movement.

97 AGAINST 3!

Stoutly refuting the allegation that it was a communal organisation, Mr. Naicker asked that if the attempt of the ninety-seven per cent of the people to claim their just and legitimate rights could be described as communalism what was that which monopolised all public appointments and made them a close preserve for a microscopic minority of three per cent of the population, namely Brahmins.

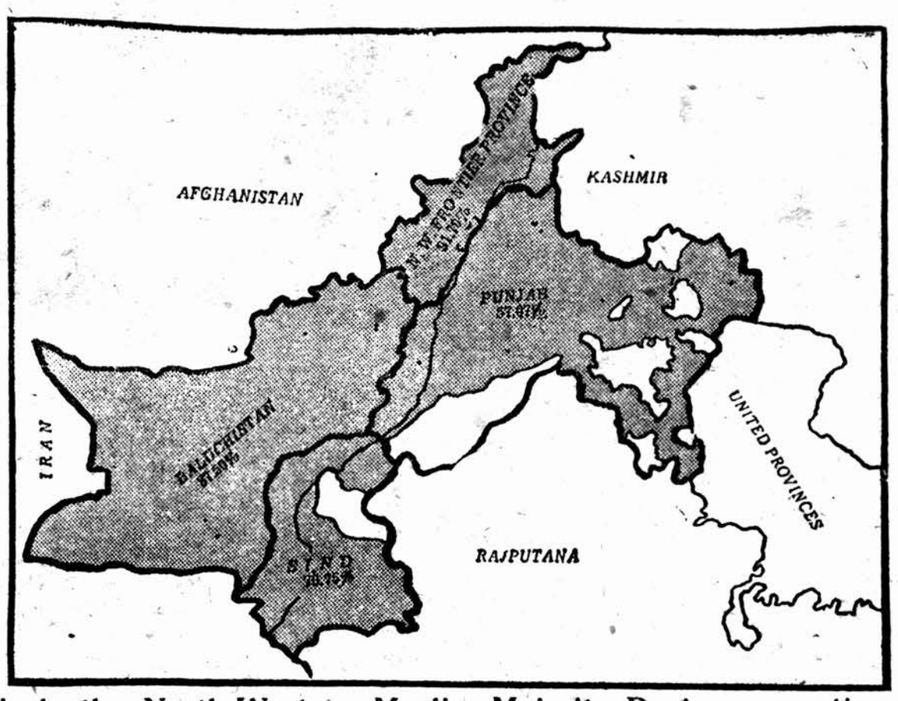
Mr Naicker did not mention then a separate State but vaguely referred to the centrifugal tendencies prevailing in India and said that the word "Nation" was inapplicable to Indian conditions. He raised the issue of separation of Dravidanadu following his meeting with Mr. Jinnah and the announcement of the League's Lahore resolution early in 1940.

The real problem that agitates and afflicts our people," says Mr. S. Ramanathan, ex-Congress Minister of Information and a new votary of Dravidastan, "is the phenomenon that a section of the people has been dominating the cultural economic and other spheres of life for centuries. The dominance of the Brahmins in professions, service and other fields was due to adventitious circumstances which they had created with a view to exploit the masses. A guarantee that injustice will not be perpetuated is possible only when we have a southern federation to look after the well-being of our nationalities."

The Dravidastan idea, however, has never been accepted by the Justice Party as such or by the non-Brahmins of South India in general It is a plan initiated by 'self-respecters' bloc of which Mr. Naicker is the leader.

Vigorous in their propaganda and extreme in their social reform views, the party have not gained any degree of ascendency in polities and no election—either general or by-elections—has so far been successfully contested by them. Mr. Naicker has, in fact, always been expressing his view that he cannot win any elections and when he became the leader of the Justice Party, discouraged the setting up of any candidate on behalf of the Party. He used the platform to pursue a vigorous anti-caste drive with the separation of Dravidasthan as its background.

The Justice Party itself has not formally, so far in these four years, adopted it as its goal. Nor any notable member of the Party has voiced his approbation of the movement. It has not succeeded in claiming any active adherents from among the personalities who occupy positions in the party nor has any leader of repute from Andhra, Kerala or Karnatka referred to it, let alone supporting it.



This is the North-Western Muslim Majority Region, sometimes referred to as Pakistan

Incompatible in their outlook, the leader and the rank and file of the Justice Party do not at present see eye to eye on many questions. Mr. Naicker's allround radicalism being pitched against the conservatism and eminently religious outlook of the ranks. They desire no doubt removal of caste barriers and of inequality of rights both in social and religious spheres and abolition of privileged positions to a section by virtue of its belonging to a particular community. In fact, they aim at progressive social reform but are definitely and violently opposed to any movement which savours of atheism.

A conference of the Justice Party held recently at Salem brought things to a head and a certain amount of controversy, if not discord, arose over his leadership when an attempt was made to incorporate the principles of the 'self-respecters' movement in the constitution of the Justice party. Mr. Naicker proclaimed that this was the last federation over which he would preside and the definite rift between the leader and the followers has occasioned much discussion in the press and platform.

NOT A NON-BRAHMIN MOVEMENT

So much within the main party itself. Outside the Justice Party, the majority of Non-Brahmins in South India were pro-Congress in their outlook, and continue to be so, according to an eminent non-Party statesman, who points to the fact that all elections that the Congress had won were with the votes of non-Brahmins. He deduces that "it is wrong for anyone to imagine that the Dravidasthan movement is a movement of the non-Brahmins in South India", and asserts, "that the claim of Dravidasthan however plausible, when put in general terms can never become a practical slogan."

Nevertheless, it remains the slogan of a few and provides the subject of academic discussion for many with the vast section of the population indifferent to it. What the future holds for the movement nobody can confidently predict but the rift in the main party concerned does not portend success to it even to a degree. Whether it is a weed or a potential plant—its growth is real. No doubt at present it finds no favour with either the generality or any large section of the people in South India, but Mr. Ramanathan, ex-Congress Minister, has forecast a landslide in favour of the movement.

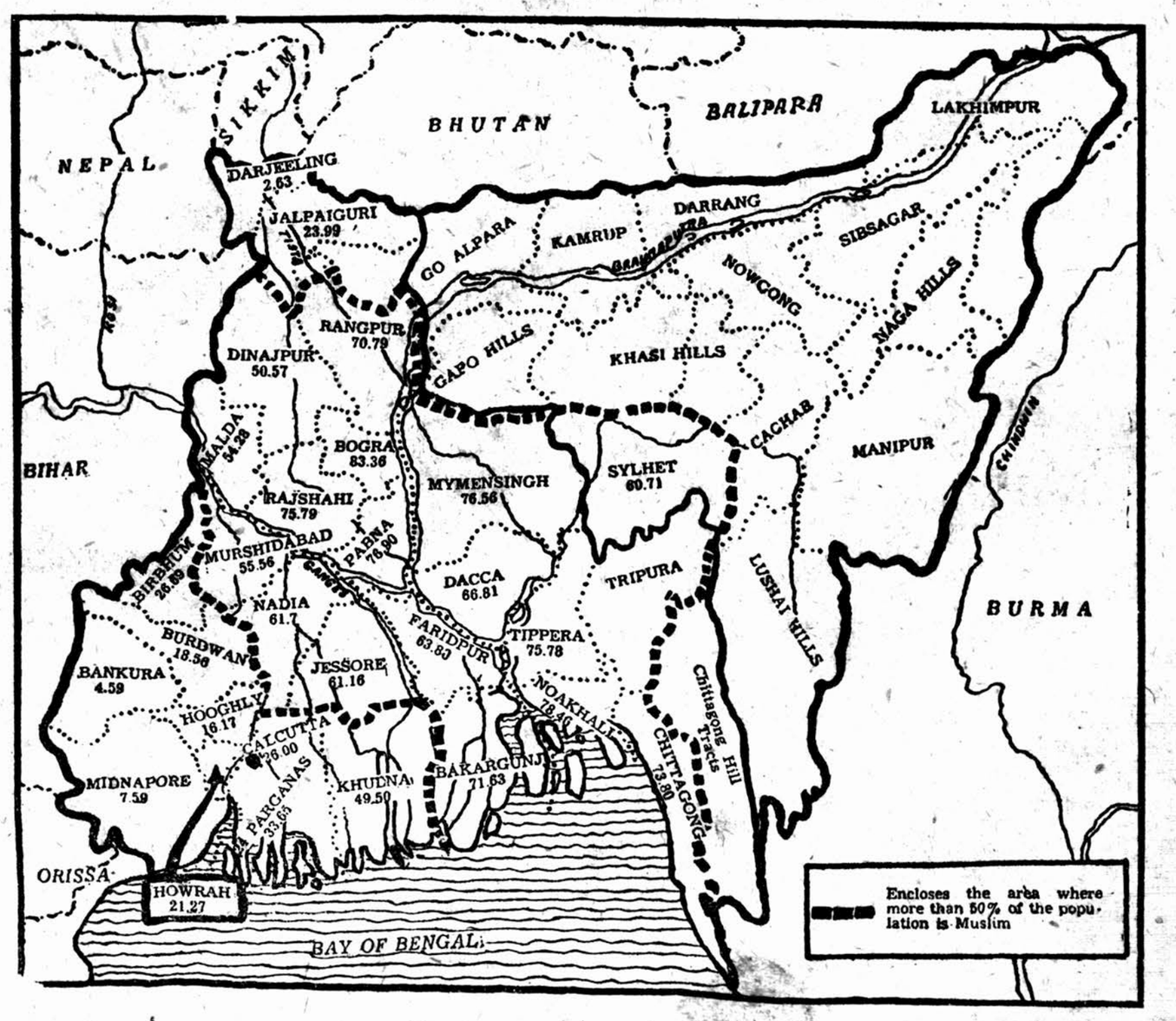
ECONOMICS OF PAKISTAN

(Continued from Page 4)

people preponderate that if India were divided on the basis of religious population the Hindu State would be rich and the Muslim State would be conspicuously poor."

To this it should be added that Bengal is a deficit area so far as food crops are concerned (it imported 15 per cent of its rice from Burma before the war), that a Pakistan based on 'absolute Muslim majority' areas would be deprived of some of the most fertile wheat-producing districts of Punjab. Also it is to be noted that Calcutta, the only big port and industrial centre of Bengal, lies in an area predominantly populated by Hindus.

The moral is not only that 'Pakistan' would be an economically backward State, but that India, through the ages, has developed as a single economic unit. To divide it on the basis of religion might jeopardize the economic life of the whole country—including 'Pakistan'.



Note that in the industrial district of 24 Parganas Muslims are 33.65 per cent, in Calcutta city they are 26 per cent, in Howrah only 21 per cent.

U·S·S·R· laughs

An Interview With Boris Efimov

By OSIP BRIK

Boris Efimov is a cartoonist. The pencil is his weapon. It isn't hard to find a subject for a cartoon. But intense creative effort is required to discover the subject's most vulnerable spot. Otherwise the cartoon will turn out to be superficial and without a sting. It will graze rather than kill.

Sometimes the solution comes unexpectedly: a pun heard somewhere, a snatch of conversation, a witty phrase and everything becomes clear, the spot is found.

I went to see Efimov in the hope of persuading him to make a large satirical poster. He didn't agree at once.

"First of all, I am very busy," he explained. "I work for 'Red Star' for 'Crocodile' and several other periodicals. I have to draw a cartoon a day, on an average. That's the limit of my capacity. I have to think up a theme, work it out, find a pictorial solution, sketch a rough draft and then make the finished cartoon. Anyhow, I am not a poster artist. I am a cartoonist. There is a great difference."

"Something like the difference between a light and a heavy gun?"

"Between a close-combat weapon and a long-range artillery piece," he corrected me. "A poster is meant for prolonged action. In making a poster the artist must take into consideration not only the time it will take to finish the drawing, but the time necessary to print it and the 'exploitation' period of the finished product. It will take some time before the poster reaches its destination. And when it does it will be posted not for one day and not for momentary effect, but for protracted action. This length of action influences the choice of theme and the execution.

"But I'm a sniper by habit and by temperament I love the daily newspaper. And I don't regret that my cartoons are one-day affairs. When they come one after another in quick succession they achieve the necessary continuity of fire. The poster hits with its one general theme, but cartoons are like machine-gun bursts. I have no fear that this or that drawing may grow 'old'. A new one is always ready to take its place."

"Still," I pleaded, "couldn't you find a satirical theme with a long-range action fit for a poster?"

"Not so easy. My 'favourites' are Hitler and his underlings, particularly Mussolini and Goering. I like to draw the fat swine. And then, as a contrast, I feel a great 'attraction' for Goebbels, that disgusting parody of the charming Mickey Mouse. To take daily pot-shots at them in a newspaper is the thing to do, but to 'immortalise' filth in a poster—isn't it a bit too much like paying them some sort of service?"

"Then you deny the very possibility of making a satirical poster?"

"Not at all. But in my opinion a positive, not a negative figure must be in the centre of a poster. The poster must show the struggle against evil rather than the evil itself. Such immortalising is not dangerous. But that is something quite different from a cartoon."

"So you refuse?"

"Of course not. I'll think it over. But I'm very engrossed, as you see, I enjoy my daily 'kill.'"

GUERILLAS MAKE THEIR OWN POSTERS

By VASSILY MAKAROV

As a rule there's a notice board set up in the main square of any enemy-held town or village, right alongside the commandant's offices, with a sentry close at hand. These boards are used for posting all kinds of orders and instructions, announcements and appeals, for "information' of a military and political sort, and so on.

But whether it be in Byelorussia or somewhere in Moldavia, as likely as not you'll find the words "Fascist lies" splashed across this German propaganda in large letters and the commandant's orders blotted out by strips of Soviet slogans.

In a Byelorussian village the commandant woke up one morning to discover that a striking partisan satirical journal about the size of a sheet of letter paper, had been pasted over all the German appeals and orders.

In two other occupied district towns, this time in the Polessye Region every day for two weeks the partisans posted up newspapers, leaflets and posters received by plane from the Soviet "mainland"—that is, from the other side of the line.

At every main crossroad, in the villages and on telegraph poles the Smolensk partisans managed to hang illustrated slogans such as a drawing showing a partisan armed with tommy-gun and grenade, and captioned: "The Germans Shall Not Pass Here".

Partisans in the Minsk Region wrote in large letters on one of their posters the German words for "Mined—beware". It was a whole week before any of the Germans could muster up enough courage even to touch the poster, though it was a most biting caricature of Hitler. It showed him in the same pose as the official portrait of the "fuehrer," but with the usual incription "Hitler—the Liberator" changed into "Hitler—the Murderer."

The Germans arrest anyone found reading these partisan posters. Sometimes they try leaving them up for several days in the hope of seizing the persons who have posted them or who are the authors of the drawings. In some cases special German patrols have gone from house to house with one of these posters trying to find out from the inhabitants by bribery, offers of vodka and so on, just how the poster got there.

Another depicts a hen hanging from a gallows with the inscription: "Citizens! I committed suicide because I was sick and tired of laying eggs for the Germans."

Last year during the campaign to collect warm clothing for the German Army, a poster was put up in the very heart of Minsk in which Hitler, in the official pose of the "fuehrer," was hung around with skins of rats and cats.

Technically, partisans posters are naturally very primitive. Most of them are drawn with ordinary pencils, sometimes with brush and ink or paints the partisans have got hold of by lucky chance. The coloured placards are usually done with ordinary school crayons and occassionally with water colours.

"Super-total" mobilisation in Germany. At a Berlin recruiting office: "Fit!, . . Next!"

Cartoon by the Kukryniksy.

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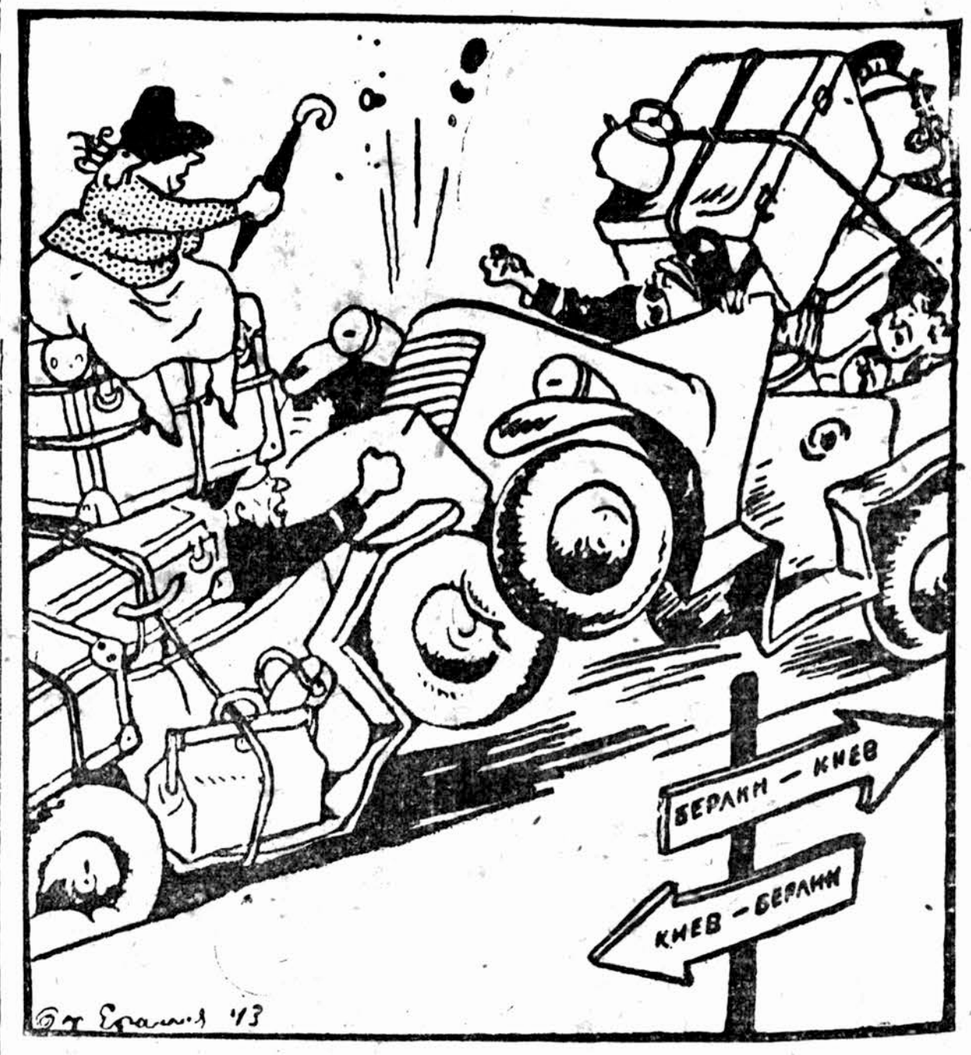
Berlin—after Allied bombing!



Germans retreating from the East meet Germans running away from Berlin after Allied air raids.

MAHATMA MEETS QUAID-E-AZAM

THREE-HOUR CONFERENCE BEHIND BARRED DOORS

PARLEYS TO BE RESUMED TO-MORROW

FOR three hours on Saturday afternoon Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. M. A. Jinnah were closetted in Mr. Jinnah's cosy study on the first floor of his bungalow. At the end of the meeting Mr. Jinnah, on behalf of both of them dictated the following statement to the waiting pressmen:

"We have had frank and friendly talks for three hours and we are resuming our talks on Monday at 5-30 p.m. To-morrow is the 21st day of Ramzan and, therefore, all Mussalmans have to observe it. And I have, therefore, requested Mr. Gandhi to oblige me not to have a meeting on the 21st day of Ramzan".

Mr. Jinnah and Gandhiji meet the Press after the talk.

Reception to Mahatma Gandhi on his arrival in Bombay.

He Did It Once Before!

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Although a car was sent from Birla House to Mr. Jinnah's residence to fetch Mahatmaji he preferred to walk down with a crowd swelling every minute following at his heels. But this provided neither a surprise nor a problem to the Volunteers at the door.

Mr. Wadilal, Captain of the Volunteers, remembered an occasion way back in 1928 when Gandhiji after attending a function at Ahmedabad, suddenly got hold of a cycle and wheeled away to the Sabarmati Ashram. With that in mind he had made arrangements in anticipation of Gandhiji walking down.

The Volunteers in his command were drawn up in two rows with a bottleneck through which Gandhiji could pass As soon as Gandhiji was inside the Birla House compound the bottleneck closed, the lines of Volunteers slid a door on its hinge and two fold line barred the entire length of the Birla House gate holding back the entire crowd outside.

AFTER THE TALK

While Gandhiji and Mr. Jinnah were walking down from the hall into the porch where a host of cameramen and pressmen were waiting, the resounding laughter of the leaders could be heard outside. Gandhiji led the way; Mr. Jinnah followed. Before them the flood lights of the movie cameras flashed and press cameras clicked. The way to the lawn outside was barred by a wall of waiting newsmen. Gandhiji tried to evade the glaring light raised his hand to black out the lenses which were closing in on him and told the newspapermen that Mr. Jinnah would issue a statement on behalf of both of them.

THEY MEET THE PRESS

Looking round, Mr. Jinnah asked whether there were any newspapermen on the spot. Pat came the reply: "We are all newspapermen." Mr. Jinnah, then, reeled off his statement, while Gandhiji stood quietly and listened.

But Gandhiji broke in while Mr. Jinnah was in the middle of his statement. When Mr. Jinnah used the words: "I have requested Mr. Gandhi to oblige me." Gandhiji, with a smile, said, "No obliging; willing to surrender."

Gandhiji walked down the steps of the porch where a car was waiting for him; he chose to walk down the Mount Pleasant Road to Birla House; the crowd divided itself; some preferred to stay with Mr. Jinnah while others followed Gandhiji. When Gandhiji came on to the road, a group of children bounced forward and followed him. Their number swelled, as he neared the Birla House.

A MISUNDERSTANDING

Meantime at his residence Mr. Jinnah was again requested to pose for the cameramen. When pressmen thanked him for giving them permission to come into the compound, Mr. Jinnah said that there was some misunderstanding. He did not mean to keep the Press out of the compound. Mr. Jinnah was in a jocular mood; someone from the Press produced the Police permit and pointed out that the permit-holders were not entitled to "enter the compound of Mr. Jinnah's bungalow without permission from his Secretary." Mr. Jinnah retorted: "But how do you expect the Police Commissioner to give you permission to enter my compound?" When cameramen asked him to pose, he smilingly said: "Go on, shoot away." A movieman tried to tempt him into a speech. "This is a movie," he said, "and you can talk." Mr. Jinnah exclaimed: "Alright, fire away," turned towards his sister who was standing near and walked back into the bungalow.

AT THE WINDOW

Mr. Jinnah was back in his study. It was from the balcony of the same study that he had watched three hours earlier, Gandhiji's arrival to his bungalow. Those who had gathered under the shade of the big peepul tree in the compound could see the lanky figure of Mr. Jinnah, smartly dressed in a lounge suit of cream-coloured Chinese silk Once or twice he came out, but mostly he paced about. Three minutes to four, Gandhiji's car was at Mr. Jinnah's residence. After a wearisome journey Gandhiji took a bath and massage and a couple of hours' rest. At five minutes to four he got ready and hurried with his Secretary, Mr. Pyarelal, armed with a thin file to Mr. Jinnah's residence. Mr. Jinnah greeted him at the porch, shook hands with him and his Secretary Mr. Pyarelal; then cameramen and newspapermen crowded round them.

AFTER A LONG TIME

Gandhiji's watch dangling at his waist pointed at four. With a broad smile Mr. Jinnah inquired after Gandhiji's health. Gandhiji put his arm round Mr Jinnah's shoulder and gripping it affectionately said he was well. Both of them stood for a while, facing the road and Gandhiji told Mr. Jinnah that he was seeing him after a long time. While he said this he pressed Mr. Jinnah's shoulder, with warm affection, while the other almost reeled under the weight. Smilingly, Mr. Jinnah requested Gandhiji to satisfy the moviemen first. Cameras clicked, pressmen peered and pressed forward. Mr. Jinnah said: "Half a minute is already over." Cameramen entreated for one more minute and Mr. Jinnah agreed and posed again, Gandhiji all the while resting his arm on Mr. Jinnah's shoulder.

Posing over, both of them walked in. Mr. Jinnah introduced his sister to Gandhiji and all of them walked up. Gandhiji and Mr. Jinnah walked into the study, while Miss Jinnah retired to her room. The door was closed and only two of them started the talk. No one could hear the voice but from down below the two leaders could be seen gesticulating for emphasis. Only at about 5 p.m. the talk was interrupted for a while, as Mr. Jinnah asked Gandhiji what he would like to drink. Gandhiji wanted only a glass of water.

Arrival In Town

Looking tired yet cheerful Mahatma Gandhi climbed down a short wooden ladder hitched on to the footboard of the Calcutta Mail at the level crossing near the Sion railway station, at 1 p.m. got into the waiting car and drove away through the streets of the city to Birla House.

For a brief five minutes, that lonely level-crossing swept by the cool but foul-smelling breeze from the backwash of the sea was turned into a scene of exciting demonstrations. "Friends" and "foes", vociferous Sikhs and uniformed Khaksars indulged in shouting and counter-shouting. For the few moments that it took Mahatmaji to walk from the train to the waiting car.

Among those who had come to receive Gandhiji were Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Messrs. Bhulabhai Desai, Nagindas T. Master, S. K. Patil, B G. Kher, G. P. Hutheesing, G. D Birla, Feroz Gandhi Sunderdas Morarjee, Dayabhai Patel, Iswarbhai Patel, Dr. M. D. D. Gilder and Dr Jivraj Mehta.

It was not without some difficulty that Mahatma Gandhi resting on the shoulders of Dr. Sushila Nayar on one side and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu on the other, was conducted through the crowd. A hefty volunteer armed with a Congress tri-colour barred the wicket-gate as soon as Gandhiji had passed through it and held back the crowd on the railway tracks, while Gandhiji's car moved away, piloted by the Mayor, at about 1 p.m.

Since morning the entire Malabar Hill area which has been "protected" by Police pickets were a deserted appearance. Police officers, assisted by Excise constables and military police questioned everybody who wanted to go into the are. Even cars were being challenged.

After 7 p.m. the police vigilance was relaxed to permit the public attend Gandhiji's prayer. A fair crowd was present and the usual collections for the Harijan fund were made.

The twenty-first day of Ramzan is the death anniversary of Hazrat Ali, the fourth Khalifa of Islam and son-in-law of the Holy Prophet Mahomed.

(Continued from col. 4)

mous loin cloth, chappals, steel-rimmed spectacles and little else but his toothless smile.

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Four Indian and foreign journalists lost money while waiting for the talks to conclude. Each had forecast when the leaders would come—one said at six, the other 6-15, the third 6-30, the fourth, 6-45. The fifth—an American—who had predicted 7 p.m. won all the money.

I am told that a Poona bookie on Saturday was offering 40 to 1 against the successful termination of the talks. To-day I want to get in touch with him and find out what odds he can offer me.

Political punters will be well-advised to place their shirts on the man who wears no shirts.

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LATEST COMMERCIAL

COTTON (OCTOBER)

	New York, Sept. 9.
Previous Closing	21.47
To-day's Opening	21.43
Difference	—4
To-day's Closing	21.38
Difference	—9

CABLE ITEMS

LONDON.—An Air Ministry 'communique' to-day says: "Last night a force of Mosquitos of the R.A.F. Bomber Command attacked Nuremberg. Large fires were observed. None of our aircraft is missing."—Reuter.

GOTHENBURG, Sept. 9.

The 17,000 tons British Hospital Ship "Arundel Castle" which has been delayed by a strong wind moored here at 21.00 to-night. She carried about 800 prisoners of war who had been captured at El Alamein, Lybia and North Africa and several hundred taken in France, some of them as recently as a month ago.—Reuter.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—President Roosevelt to-day conferred with diplomatic and economic advisers and with Lord Halifax, the British Ambassador in Washington.

LONDON.—Americans raiding the Ruhr to-day lost twenty-three bombers and four fighters, states a communique to-night.

PARIS.—The Government of General de Gaulle to-day in a formal announcement said Marshal Petain's "French Statute" has been abolished with all its laws and asserted that France remains a Republic since "in law the Republic has never ceased to exist."—Reuter.

MUSINGS FROM MOUNT PLEASANT

By Chronicler

Covering the first day of Gandhi-Jinnah talks at Mount Pleasant? Thirty and odd journalists are surely going to remember it as one of their strangest assignments. Also if the talks bear fruit in a settlement (as everyone hopes they will) it will be their most historic—literally history-making—assignment.

At any rate, this was the biggest news "story" to break in India since the August 9, 1942 arrest of Gandhiji and Congress leaders. But that happened at the crack of dawn when, secretly like commandos, the Police carried out their coup. Only three or four reporters were present to watch Gandhiji being put under arrest at Birla House.

At Mount Pleasant, on the other hand, were gathered a host of reporters, war correspondents, photographers and movie cameramen. Special correspondents representing every important paper in India have come to "cover" the event—including quite a few leading editors. Also present are half a dozen American, British and Australian war correspondents. The Gandhi-Jinnah meeting is news. NEWS—in capital letters!

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If the talks result in a settlement the one little detail that will always be remembered as symbolic of the occasion was the affectionate manner in which Gandhiji greeted his host. Half embracing Mr. Jinnah, the Mahatma placed his hand over the latter's shoulder, pressing his fingers with evident warmth and not releasing his grip till they were both inside and the door had closed on the newsmen. It was a gesture both characteristic and touching.

Indeed, everyone observed as soon as Gandhiji arrived and was received in the porch by Mr. Jinnah that both the leaders were weighed down with a sense of responsibility—one might even say, a sense of fate!

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It was an altogether different expression they wore, however, when they came out after three hours. No one could mistake the change from tense and awkward formality to cheerful friendliness.

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What happened during these three hours—how the talks proceeded, what subjects were tackled—no one knows.

From where the pressmen were allowed to sit in the compound one could see the two leaders talking in Mr. Jinnah's study on the first floor. The windows were only partly open and when Mr. Jinnah relaxed one could only see his knee. But every now and then, with some neck-stretching, one could glimpse Mr. Jinnah's sensitive hands gesticulating. Once Gandhiji too was seen to be emphasizing his words with the gestures of his hands. What these 'mudras' actually signified only a 'Kathakali' expert could tell, and I felt sorry that the only colleague who knows anything about this intricate art happened not to be present at Mount Pleasant.

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The one other thing that struck one was the extreme punctuality observed by the Mahatma. Even before we were expecting it Gandhiji's car, with a national tri-colour flying on the bonnet, was seen entering the compound. It stopped in the portico, surrounded by reporters and photographers. Mr. Jinnah came out of the front-door and greeted his guest. As, with his hand still on Mr. Jinnah's shoulders, Gandhiji posed for the cameramen I happened to look at the watch that dangled, as usual, from the loin cloth. The time was exactly four!

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FASHION NOTE: Mr. Jinnah was dressed in an impeccably pressed pale yellow Chinese silk suit, with grey silk socks, brown shoes, and a red-and-blue tie. Gandhiji wore his fa-

(Continued in col. 3)

His Last Battle:

HITLER FIGHTS BATTLE OF GERMANY

A WEEK OF WAR By N. G. Jog

September 8.

"Unconditional surrender at once is Germany's only hope of survival", said Henry Wallace, the American Vice-President, in the middle of the last week.

That is also the opinion of the man in the street—not excluding the German man in the street. To quote Mr. Wallace again, "Germany's doom is written in large sky-writing on every horizon." Even German military spokesman apparently share this view, though, naturally, it is expressed very guardedly.

Lt.-General Dittmar said, while summarising the situation at the end of the last month: "It would be stupid to deny that the loss of Rumania and Rumanian army units has been a heavy blow. Recent days have brought us many a bitter disappointment. We have lost a considerable portion of what we had believed to be holding firmly and of what undoubtedly could be considered a considerable extension of the operative and economic base of our conduct of the war."

Since this view was expressed there has been a further landslide for Germany. The Battle of France has been lost. Even Belgium has been liberated—more speedily than it was occupied! The entire Western Front has been rolled up to the frontiers of the Reich itself. The world-conquering Wehrmacht now stands on the defensive behind the Sigfried Line. The Battle of Germany itself has begun. It is the last battle Hitler can fight.

Bridgeheads Into

Most of the different columns driving towards the German frontier have now linked up with each other. The Seventh Army has joined hands with the Third Army—the will-o-the-wisp army under General Patton. This means a final and annihilating pincers upon the remnants of the German Nineteenth Army which retreated towards Belfort. General Dempsey's British Second Army is nearing the Albert Canal, which was expected in 1940 to serve the Belgians as their Maginot Wall.

The capture of Sedan and Bievres has opened for the Allies one of the best roads into Germany. The Americans have now fine bridgeheads over the Meuse, reached Moselle at points along a 50-mile front and approached within 24 miles of the German frontier in the vicinity of Metz. One of the most powerful mechanised forces ever assembled is now under General Patton, ready to storm into the Reich. The British Second Army is thrusting northwards, apparently consolidating for an invasion of north-western Germany.

It is obvious also that the retreat of the German forces has come to an end now that they are falling back upon the frontiers of the Fatherland, if only because the West Wall provides the last remaining line of defence. The Germans have assembled their crack troops, including what remains of their panzers, to hold the advance of General Patton through the Lorraine Gap.

The advance American column which crossed the Moselle did so at the cost of considerable casualties. Even if, however, the Germans succeed in stalling temporarily General Patton's drive, they will gain only a brief respite. For the Allied armies are closing in on a huge 225-mile arc, and with the overwhelming superiority and the strategic initiative he has, General Eisenhower can march into Germany from many different points.

No Retreat Now Germany

Already the Allies have pierced the outer defences of the Reich and cracks are visible in the German lines at a number of places. It may be perfectly possible for Hitler to prolong the German resistance for some considerable time yet, and fight a desperate battle under the cover of his allegedly invincible West Wall. But this is only purchasing a postponement of the day of reckoning at a tremendous cost in German blood.

The realisation of this may well make him give up the ghost now. Anything is possible at any moment now. One thing is, however, obvious. There cannot be any retreat now. It is surrender or death. Military critics have frequently asserted that Hitler has lost the war mainly owing to his "no retreat" mentality. The gigantic debacle of Stalingrad was only the first of a series of strategic blunders.

In his mania of purchasing space at the cost of cannon fodder, he has at last been driven upon the soil of the Fatherland itself. If even now he sticks to his "no retreat" ideology, it virtually means the total annihilation of Germany. The ravages of war will be multiplied a thousand-fold in Germany as the ring of Allied fire and steel closes upon it. The Nazis have frequently boasted of dragging with them the whole of Germany, if not the whole of Europe to their doom. And that is why the war even in this its last phase is so unpredictable.

Two Pictures

Precedent affords us no guidance. Considered from any angle the plight of Germany in September 1944 is far worse than it was in November 1918. Even at the end of the last war, the organisation of the German army as such was intact. There had been no mass surrenders as at Stalingrad. To-day most of the legions which goose stepped out to conquer the world in 1939 have been liquidated.

In 1918 there was not a great Russian amy pressing relentlessly forward in the east. In 1918 Germany's eastern flank was covered by Turkey. In 1918 large areas of German cities were not lying in rubble. In 1918 Germany has not so many enemies as she has to-day—enemies grimly preparing for the hour of retribution. In November 1918 Germany was far better off militarily, economically, strategically than she is to-day And still it collapsed.

And significantly enough it was the fall of the Balkan bastion which finally convinced the German war leaders that their end had come. It was the message of Bulgaria's request for an armistice which served as the writing on the wall. Hindenburg told of how when the message came, Ludendorff came to see him at once, how each knew before a word was spoken that the war was lost. "The war", said Ludendorff, "was now lost, nothing could alter that. If we had the strength to reverse the situation in the west, then, of course, nothing would yet have been lost. But we had not the means for that. After the way in which our troops on the Western Front had been cur up we had to count on being beaten back again and again. Our situation could only get worse, never better."

The Last Scene

Today in September 1944, not only has Bulgaria asked for armistice, but Rumania has also actually declared war upon Germany. The Russian Southern Front has now become the Russian Balkan front. And with the linking of the Red Army with Marshal Tito's forces and the simultaneous opening of an Allied offensive in Yugoslavia, it has become a vast Anglo-American-Balkan-Soviet front! It is a front that is forging ahead towards Germany, even as the Western and Eastern fronts are.

Corporal Hitler is, however, a bigger strategic genius than Field Marshals Hindenburg and Ludendorff together were. There is no sign of his front cracking—the Nazi front. He has decisively won the first round against the Generals and it now seems improbable that the Army can throw the Party overboard. Much less can we expect the drugged and dragooned German people at large to rise up against their rulers. The last scene of the second World War thus bids fair to be far more gruesome than that of the first World War. Total war, it seems, can only end in total annihilation!

"Agreement Reached In Form Of New League Of Nations"

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6: An agreement on the form of a world security council, patterned after that of the League of Nations, has been reached at the Dumbarton Oaks conference, it was authoritatively learned here to-day.

The agreement, which was reached among representatives of the United States, Great Britain and Soviet Russia, is being sent to the heads of the three Governments for approval. When the entire conference is concluded—including later conversations among representatives of China, the United States and Great Britain—the results will be sent to the four Governments and then to those of other United Nations.

Each country will publicly debate the recommendations, with the governing body of each deciding on approval or disapproval.

Discussions are continuing on the scope of the security organisation and its correlations with economic and financial matters, the use of force to repel aggression and the position of the French in the post-war security organisation.

It was authoritatively said that such questions as the surrender of Germany, immediate disarmament and civil aviation are not being discussed at Dumbarton Oaks. It was explained the European Advisory Commission is deciding on the place and conditions of the coming peace conference. The conference has considered the circumstances under which small nations will be called in to aid large ones in putting down aggression in certain areas.

The security organisation proposals from small nations will be taken up at a conference such as that recently held on monetary matters at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire. All countries would attend it is equals to agree on a worldwide plan. Any plan formally agreed upon will be submitted to the United States Congress for approval.—U.S.O.W.I.

Anglo-American Plan For Occupation Of Germany

Vatican Negotiating For Relatively 'Soft' Peace

(From Our Correspondent).
LONDON, Sept. 9.

What is the plan for occupation of Germany? With the fast approaching end of the war people are discussing to-day the ways and means of dealing with defeated Germany

It is learnt that crucial decisions affecting Germany are being taken in London this week. According to the original plan two-thirds of Western Germany were to be divided between the British and Americans, the British occupying North-West Germany and the Americans South-West Germany including Bavaria.

Recently suggestions for a switch-over of these zones were made by America. Later in an attempt to solve difficulty it was suggested that the whole territory be occupied by S.H.A.E.F as a single Anglo-American occupying body.

To-day however this plan appears to have run into considerable difficulty

VATICAN PEACE PLAN

According to the diplomatic correspondent of the "Daily Worker" it has been declared in well-informed circles that Mr. Murphey's appointment is the result of catholic influence and that it has been designed to further Vatican plans for securing relatively 'soft' peace for Germany whose Government will be led and dominated by the revived Catholic Centre Party.

The appointment of Mr. Murphey and Mr. Sam Reber, a notably reactionary official, to a key position at S.H.A.E.F. coincided with the resignation of Mr. William Phillips and Mr. Robert Peal.

Although it has been officially mentioned that these resignations were due to "personal reasons", it may be said that they were due also to dissatisfaction on part of these two officials with what they regarded as inadequately complete and strong plans for dealing with Germany.

Deshmukh To Prolong Stay In London

(From Our Correspondent).
LONDON, Sept. 9.

Sir J. Raisman will be shortly leaving for India but Sir C. A. Deshmukh will be prolonging his stay in London.

It is understood Sir J. Raisman and Sir C. A. Deshmukh are jointly issuing a statement that there is no truth in the report by an agency that Sir C. D. Deshmukh has failed in his "mission", in fact, pointing out that Sir C. D. Deshmukh has not been under any special mission here.

The spokesmen of the Reserve Bank of India in London described the report that Sir C. D. Deshmukh came to London to discuss India's Sterling Balances with the British Government and failed as without foundation and mischievious.

Textile Industry Wage Survey Committee

CAWNPORE, Sept. 9.

It is understood that the Textile Industry Wage Survey Committee appointed by the Government of India will commence its work from Monday next.

The statistician to the Central Government is also expected to visit **Cawnpore in this connection.—A.P.**

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FILARIA
ARSENO-TYPHOID has been successfully used since 1928 in FILARIAL FEVER, ELEPHANTOID LEG, HAND and every form of FILARIA
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W. I. BADMINTON CHAMPIONSHIPS

Surprising Defeat Of Shirke And Lotwalla

A large number of matches were again on the card in the Western India Badminton Championship Tournament at the Bombay Gymkhana on Saturday evening. With the weeding-out process now nearing completion, the matches are becoming more interesting while most of the favourites won the engagements, K. R. Lotwalla and G. P. Shirke, who recently won the Men's Doubles title at the C.C.I. were surprisingly beaten by the Ullal brothers.

The following are results:

WOMEN'S SINGLES

Miss A R. Vimadalal beat Miss Jadhav 11-8, 11-2; Miss Sundar Deodhar beat Miss T. S. Bagwe 11-1, 11-0; Miss Suman Deodhar beat Miss P. D. Shroff 11-1, 11-3.

MIXED DOUBLES

Mrs. Soman & V. N. Iyer beat G P. Shirke and Miss Merchant 15-10, 15-11; Mrs. Herenjal and E. J. Carvalho beat Miss Mooloobhoy and P. J. Desai 15-8, 15-8; Miss M. R. Vimadalal and K. M. Rangnekar beat Miss Henriques and R. Pereira 15-12, 15-12; Miss Phadnis and K. S. Shete beat Miss Usha and H. Tirlok 15-3, 15-4; Mrs. Godse and B. V. Ullal beat Mrs. M. N. Sidhwa and D. B. Sidhwa 15-11, 15-7; Miss Chinoy and K R. Lotwalla beat Miss O. D'Lima and C. DeSouza 15-9, 15-1; Miss Koppikar and B. P. Koppikar beat Miss Ginwalla and B. R. Agaskar 15-8, 15-12.

MEN'S DOUBLES

A. V. Ullal and B. V. Ullal beat G. P. Shirke and K. R. Lotwalla 15-2, 15-10; S. G. Ranadive and S. R. Kallambi beat B. D. Shroff and D. S. Kumana 15-6, 18-16; K. M. Rangnekar and D. G. Mugwe beat R. C. Parikh and P. Thackersey 15-18, 15-11, 15-3; C. B. Kallappa and R. Nilkantan beat D. Miranda and R. Miranda 17-14, 15-12; H. Perreira and R. Perreira beat I. H. Shivdasani and N. V. Raut 15-6, 15-6; M. N. Desai and B. R. Agaskar beat B. C. Chabria and L. C. Chabria 15-3, 15-8.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES

Mrs. Soman and Miss Chinoy beat Miss Mooloobhoy and Miss Wassoodev 15-7, 15-12.

MERCHANT HITS UP CENTURY

Playing against the Anjumn-i-Islam High School on Saturday, at the Brabourne Stadium, Vijay Merchant hit up a beautiful unbeaten century for the C. C. I.

It was a full-day fixture in which the Club batting first declared its innings closed at 250 for seven. The schoolboys replied with 123, the match thus ending in the Club's win by a fairly big margin of 127 runs.

The scores were as follows:—

C. C. I.

C. M. Rana	3
C. H. Banker	32
V. M. Merchant (Retired)	100
P. Engineer	9
M. I. Merchant (Retired)	7
S. M. Gandhi	23
K. Jobanputra	26
M. K. Fyzee, not out	25
A. R. Peermohmad, not out	13
A. U. Botawala and V. Mashruwala did not bat.	
Extra	12
Total (7 wkts.)	250

ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM HIGH SCHOOL.

I. Khopekar	22
Abdulla Khan	24
Noor Mohmed	7
M. Yakaal Alam Deen	7
A. R. Saadan	2
A. S. Mukadem	43
A. K. Sheikh	1
R. G. Nabi	7
I. I. Mukadem	0
Abu Bakkar	4
G. A. Kazi, not out	0
Extra	6
Total	123

C. M. Rana took four wickets for 54 and Botawala two for 23.

MYSORE REPRESENTATIVES FOR ALL-INDIA TABLE TENNIS

BANGALORE Sept. 8.

Mysore State will take part in the Inter-Provincial Table Tennis Tournament being held in Bombay now.

Mysore will also take part in the All-India Table Tennis Tournament to be held in Bombay from 15th October The Mysore team consists of G Ramaswamy (Captain), M. V. S. Vittal, B. R. Namjundiah, M. Anantharamaiah and M. S. Subramaniam. —A.P.

The Book you must read

"WHY PAKISTAN? AND WHY NOT?"

(Rs. 5|-)

By K. T. SHAH

Available at all leading Book Stalls.

PRATIBHA PUBLICATIONS

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NAWABZADA WINS WILLINGDON CUP

QUADRUPLE RECORDED FOR GAEKWAR

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, Sept. 9.

There was a large holiday gathering at Poona when the third big meeting was decided. The Maharaja of Gwalior's Nawabzada annexed the Willingdon Cup. Yawar had passed the winning post first by a shorthead from Nawabzada, but as a sequel to an objection lodged by Robert he was placed second and the race was awarded to Nawabzada.

The Gaekwar of Baroda was in the limelight. A quadruple was recorded and Britt rode three of the winners.

From punters' point of view, the day was not so well in their favour.

THE DARJEELING PLATE (Div III)—Distance 6 Furlongs

Maharaja of Baroda's OKAY BABY 7-12 Russi 1
H. H. Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's IRISH RIGHT 9-2 Khade 2
Maharaja of Gwalior's SENIORITA 8-6 Mhd. Khan. 3
Mr. Govindji L. Jobanputra's SUNRICH 9-2 4

Not run:—Myriad, Boswell, Golden Shot, Ivanhoe and Idyll.

Won by Shd. 4 lengths, ¾ length
Tote paid Rs. 115 for win, Rs. 49. Rs. 18 and Rs. 35 for places.
Time: 1min. 18 3-5secs.
Winner trained by M. C. Patel.

THE DARJEELING PLATE (Div. II)—Distance 6 Furlongs

Mr. Yousuff N. Lallji's THE JUDGE 7-11 P. Khade 1
Maharani Chimnabai's SQUARE DEAL 9-0, Sibbritt ... 2
Mrs. D. M. Mistry's HOME MADE 8-0, Virsingh 3
Mrs. Justice's LIONESS 8-3 Whiteside 4

Not run: Royal Princess, Gold Mohar, Iceland and Mansoori.

Won by 1¼ length, 1 length, ½ length.
Time: 1min. 18 4-5secs.
Tote paid Rs. 142 for win. Rs. 41 Rs. 27 and Rs. 33 for places.
Winner trained by Badruddin.

THE CECIL GRAY PLATE.—Distance 1 Mile

Maharaja of Baroda's YISIR AL ARAB 7-13, Britt 1
Mr. Jacob Heskel's MANNAWI 9-2, Jones 2
Mr. Hope's ASSAF MAHMUD 8-8, Kheemsingh 3
Mr. M. D. Abraham's AMAL AL SHABAB 7-9, Thompson 4

Not run: Desert Gem, Badir Fowzi Indemnity and Sukab Ramzi

Won by 3½ lengths 1½ length, 2 lengths.
Time: 1min. 52secs.
Tote paid Rs. 22 for win, Rs. 13. Rs. 18 and Rs. 16 for places
Winner trained by M. C. Patel.

THE GALWAY PLATE.—Distance 7 Furlongs.

Mr. J. Thompson's MASQUE 7-7, Sibbritt 1
Mr. F. J. Gazdar's FURORE 8-11 Raffaele 2
Maharaj Kumar of Morvi's SAPODIL 8-11, Cook 3
Mr. J. D. Banatwalla's BROTHER SCRIBE 7-13, K. Hassan 4

Not run: Menu Suffrage, Alarm and Han.

Won by ½ length, 1 length
Time: 1min. 30 4-5secs.
Tote paid Rs. 97 for win, Rs. 20. Rs. 42 and Rs. 31 for places.
Winner trained by Owner.

THE A. HOYT PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Maharaja of Gwalior's GAY JESTER 9-0, Roberts 1
Maharaja of Idar's SUNNY BOY 8-2, Brace 2
Maharani Chimnabai's BEAU BRUMMEL 8-1, Evans 3
Maharani Chimnabai's ICE BOX 8-4 Sibbritt 4

Not run: Chu-Wai-Chu, Paila Number and Flashing Prince.

Won by 2 lengths, Shd. 2 lengths
Time: 1min. 16 4-5secs.
Tote paid Rs. 26 for win, Rs. 17, Rs. 15 and Rs. 15 for places.
Winner trained by Maj. Jadhav.

THE WILLINGDON CUP—Distance 1¼ Miles

Maharaja of Gwalior's NAWABZADA 8-9, Roberts 1
Sir Homi Mehta's YAWAR 8-7 Evans 2
Maharaja of Parlakimedi's PHILANTHROPIST 7-7, Percival 3
Maharaja of Gwalior's HIS HIGHNESS 9-11, Carr 4

Not run: Turf King, Big Joy and Paragon.

Won by Shrd., 1 length, 2 lengths
Time: 2mins. 10 2-5secs.
Tote paid Rs. 17 for win, Rs. 17 Rs. 14 and Rs. 155 for places.
Winner trained by Maj. Jadhav.

THE TRIAL PLATE.—Distance 1 Mile.

Maharaja of Baroda's GAY SPANIARD 8-2, Britt 1
Maharaja of Gwalior's CAERLOPTIC 9-2, Burn 2
Maharaja of Gwalior's GOLDEN SON 7-11 Roberts 3
Maharaja of Parlakimedi's MAGIC MOUNT 8-6, Carr .. 4

Not run: Usk and Fortunate Lad.

Won by ¾ length, 1¼ length, 2½ lengths.
Time: 1min. 44 3-5secs.

Tote paid Rs. 29 for win, Rs. 11. Rs. 16 and Rs. 14 for places.
Winner trained by M. C. Patel.

THE DARJEELING PLATE (Div. I).—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Maharaja of Baroda's STAR OF GUJERAT 8-5, Britt 1
Mr. Osman Chotani's PICK ME UP 8-8, Raffaele 2
M/s. A. M. Khairaz & A. H. Ahmedbhoy's BROADCAST 8-12, Marrs. 3
Maharaj of Parlakimedi's LYDIA 9-0 Carr. 4

Not run: Happy Fate.

Tote paid Rs. 62 for win, Rs. 20, Rs. 31 and Rs. 16 for places.

England Beats Scotland In International Soccer

In the International Soccer Match between England and Scotland, the former won the engagement by the odd goal in nine after an exciting tussle on Saturday evening.

The Cooperage was packed to overflowing by an enthusiastic crowd which yielded Rs. 6,900 to the Navy's Sheepskin Jackets League.

The fight was one of the finest ever seen at the old venue, though from the Soccer point of view it did not reach the height which might be expected from two sets of Britain's leading professional players The team-work left much to be desired, particularly among the Scottish XI., but it was bound to be so from picked up sides.

SCOTLAND STARTS WITH 2 GOALS.

Scotland however began in startling fashion taking the comfortable lead of two goals in the first few minutes. This put the English players into their mettle. With dogged tenacity and resourcefulness they carried on their battle into the enemy camp and succeeded not only in levelling up matters but forging ahead. Scotland managed to equalise before the interval.

COMPTON SCORES WINNING GOAL.

With three goals all on the board, the rival teams changed ends. England took the lead again to be met on even terms before long. When a draw seemed imminent Dennis Compton set the issue at rest by booking the winning goal in the last minute.

Referee: H Hallows.

Manindranath Mitter Dead

CALCUTTA, Sept. 9.—The death occurred this morning after a brief illness of Mr. Manindra Nath Mitter, General Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Hindu Maha Sabha, at his Calcutta residency.—A. P.

Position Of Newsprint, & Paper Satisfactory

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Sept. 7.

Enquiries made to-day in responsible circles reveal that the position of paper and newsprint is satisfactory. One evidence that the position of newsprint is satisfactory is that Government is stretching over weeklies and monthlies to newsprint in order to save paper. Secondly, the Government of India has recently reduced prices of Newsprint in this country.

The Government of India has been able to allot full quota of coal for paper mills and with the Indian army pushing Japanese backwards the chances of paper mills getting fuller quota of raw materials such as bamboos are becoming brighter.

Mr. H. M Patel and his officers are busy working out a plan for distribution of paper. Under this plan each province will be given quota of paper which will be determined on the basis of population coupled with percentage of literacy, Industrialisation and Commercial activity.

PRABHAKAR PICTURES GOING AHEAD

"Maharathi Karna" Ready For Release

Even those, who are well acquainted with the terrific working—speed of Producer. Bhalji Pendharkar, will be amazed to learn that not only "Marathi Karna" is complete but his next which is a social, bearing the name "Suvarn Bhoomi" is nearing completion.

Mr. Pendharkar during his career has never produced a picture without any high purpose and noble teaching in it. In keeping with that worthy reputation of his, he has made his "Suvarn Bhoomi" an inspiring piece, which has as its theme the most burning problem of the day, the representation of which is bound to be acclaimed as a great contribution towards the progress of our Country.

Featuring artistes like Leela, Swarnalata, Nandrekar and Chandrakant in the lead, the cast is supported by Vinay Kale, in an imposing character-portrayal, Sudha Apte, Dulari Saroj Borkar, Jayshankar, Baby Ratan, Madgulkar, and Asha Lata.

Simultaneously with the handling of "Suvarn Bhoomi", Producer Pendharkar is busy with preparations of his coming two ambitious productions "Shivaji The Great and Shri Krishna".

'Dr. Kumari', the coming social offering of the Minerva Movietone is now awaiting release at one of the best theatres in Bombay. Coming to grips with one of the knottiest problems of our Social life Dr. Kumar truly portrays the present day conditions in India.

Balwant Singh with Khursheed (Jr.) is in the main role supported by Paresh Banerji, Meera, Sankatha Prasad, Rajkumari Shukla and Latika.

MATTERS MUSICAL

Let Us Have New Artists

Last Saturday, Lakshmibai Kelkar gave a musical performance as a part of the annual day programme of the Marathi Sahitya Sangh.

Kesarbai Kerkar, the veteran singer of the Alladiyakhan School was the main attraction on Sunday. The Musical Art Society arranged this programme.

Recently under the presidentship of Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal admirers of the Late Abdul Karim Khan have founded "Abdul Karim Khan Sangeet Prachar Mandal" with the intention of promoting and preserving classical music. Prominent singers will render 'ragas' with their explanation and thus offer instruction as well as entertainment. Further details can be had at the Hon. Secretary of the Mandal C/2 Saraswat Co-operative Building, Gamdevi, Bombay 7.

R

RENEWAL OF RATION CARDS IN E (WEST), E (EAST), F (SOUTH) and G (SOUTH) WARDS

The work of renewing the current ration cards by pasting slips over them will be done during the current week at the shops mentioned below in E (West), E (East), F (South) and G (South) Wards.

Those whose cards are registered at any of the shops should send all the cards of the household on the usual day during the week when they normally draw their rations and get them renewed. Cards should be got renewed even if no rations are drawn during the week.

RATIONS WILL NOT BE ALLOWED TO BE DRAWN ON UNRENEWED CARDS DURING SUBSEQUENT WEEKS.

The hours for renewal and also for issue of rations at the ration shops concerned during this week will be 8-30 a.m. to 11-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. to 7 p.m. and at the Government Grain Shops 8 a.m. to 12 noon and 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.

E (WEST) WARD.

Ration Shops Nos: 164, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 184, 211, 225, 228, 232, 233, 234, 368, 398, 430, 442, 454, 457, 462, 464, 517, 528, 529, 547, 553.

Government Grain Shops Nos: 27, 38, 69, 116, 139, 190, 241.

E (EAST) WARD.

Ration Shops Nos: 166, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 201, 203, 218, 230, 235, 239, 412, 455, 539.

Government Grain Shops Nos: 23, 33, 39.

F (SOUTH) WARD.

Ration Shops Nos: 185, 186, 187, 236, 237, 238, 240, 241, 243, 244, 262, 265, 269, 279, 441 456, 458

Government Grain Shops Nos: 10, 90, 121, 180.

G (SOUTH) WARD.

Ration Shops Nos: 171, 172, 173, 297, 338, 405, 526, 534, 561.

Government Grain Shop No: 35

Communal Store No: 20.

FANCY DRESS COMPETITION

On certain special occasions of festivities people sometimes wear fancy dress, that is to say they put on costumes which are not generally worn by them in every-day life. On these occasions there is merry-making all round and people are seen in unusual costumes. Men may dress as women and vice versa. They may put on false moustache and beard or may shave off one or both to suit the fancy dress worn by them.

We are particularly giving this competition at the time of the Diwali Festivities with the prizes increased to Rs. 4,000/- to enable our friends to earn a substantial prize to begin the auspicious New Year. Our Best Wishes to them.

The set of illustrations marked A, B, C, depict men and women in their every-day costumes. These persons putting on Fancy Dress are shown in the other set of illustrations, Nos. 1, 2, 3. A man may dress himself as a woman or vice versa. You are asked to pick out each person in his or her Fancy Dress, and if you do so correctly, you will get a substantial share in the prize. For example the man in illustration "H" is shown as a woman in No. "8". Therefore, No. "8" is entered against "H" in the Coupon. Similarly, you may fill in the rest of the Coupon, and submit as many entries as you like with As. 8/- per Coupon, before Wednesday 4th October, 1944, subject to and observing the following Rules:—

1. Competitor's name and address must be written in full in block Capital letters on each and every entry coupon.

2. Entries will be received at the counter during Office Hours from 10-30 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

3. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons. Not more than one number should be entered against each letter.

4. Entrance Fee can be remitted by Money Order or by Postal Order or by Postage Stamps. Insufficient amount will disqualify all the entries.

5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on the closing date given below. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

6. Corrected of mutilated entries or those having more than one number entered against any letter will be disqualified.

7. In case of ties, the Management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry coupon mislaid, lost or delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.

9. In no case will any entrance fee or money sent with entry coupons be refunded or credited to another competition or account. No communication will be accepted and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with the entries. Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way.

10. This Competition is run by the Bombay Chronicle Co. Ltd., but readers of the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" can also take part in it. This Competition has been licensed by the Collector of Bombay under Licence No. 6 dated 12th May, 1941.

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this competition.

12. All Competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition. This is an express condition of entry.

Entries by Registered post should be addressed as under:—

COMPETITION MANAGER

The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd.,
Red House,
Parsee Bazaar Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

—Entries by Ordinary Post should be addressed as under:

Post Box No. 706 G.P.O. Bombay.

CLOSING DATE WEDNESDAY 4TH OCTOBER 1944

Fancy Dress Competition 10/9/44.

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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them

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RUPEES 4,000 IN PRIZES

Fancy Dress Competition 10/9/44.	
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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Fancy Dress Competition 10/9/44.	
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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

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Additional Entry Coupons. Price Two Annas For A Sheet Containing Eight Coupons

LICENCE NO. 6 DATED 12TH MAY 1941

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD
MINIMUM RS. 1/8/-
To be paid in advance.

MATRIMONIAL

Rich, handsome Musalman, 28 years bachelor Graduate, lonely merchant, permanent abode in Bombay summer on hills sportsman, high family, cultured, modern, teetotaller of North India, desires marrying Muslim girl of any faith or sect. Could also meet the girl to enable her to see and choose for herself. Strict confidence assured. Write Box No. 5782, "Lombay Chronicle."

Wanted Matches for Princes, officers Landlords and rich virgins and widows of all castes. Enquire Happy Marriage 7 Beadon Road Lahore. (5915)

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The Indian Mutual Insurance Company Limited, Lahore, having strongest financial position, gives decent Bonus, and extra-ordinary concession to Combatants by insuring only at Rs. 3 extra premium per thousand, wants under its new organisation scheme, provincial or semi-provincial managers on decent pay, Dearness Allowances, T. A. and Divisional organisers on lucrative commissions and T. A. Rare opportunity for experienced insurance men and educated young men of respectable families. 82

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Matrics! Become Graduates (Punjab University) by 15 months' home-study. Apply Dewan's—Lahore. 5328

Get London, American degrees. Education Law, Engineering, Philosophy, Fee reasonable. Bazmeatibba Reg Delhi 5335

Get Medical Diploma at Home: Ayurvedic, Unani, Homoeopathic. Prospectus Free. Old Indian Medical College, Kotgarh, Simla. 5919

MEDICAL ADLETS

At any stage Radical Treatment for Diabetes in 30 days. Doctor: Indo-Trading Co., Tiruvarur 5978A

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

We manufacture Cycle valve tube and Sewing Machine Rings. Asian Rubbers, Shahdara (near Lahore). 5831

Electroplater's Calico Mop, Circular Wire and Hand Brush obtainable from Plating Materials Agency, 27, Sashi Bhusan De St., Calcutta. (5927)

For Sale Chromic Acid of guaranteed purity suitable for hard-chrome plating. Enquiries solicited. Field Research Station, P.O., Ichhra, Lahore. 5973

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"Obtain lists of young girls, boys. 441 hobbies from Introductions Panaganj, Aligarh 5740

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

WANTED IMMEDIATELY one STENOTYPIST for a temporary war vacancy in the grade 60-2-80-3-125 plus Rs. 20|- special pay as Stenography Allowance and such dearness allowance as may be admissible under the rules in force from time to time. The applicants must be at least Matriculates and over eighteen years of age but not older than 25 years.

Applications should reach the Conciliation Officer (Railways) & Supervisor of Railway Labour, 1 Council House Street, Calcutta, on or before the 20th September, 1944. 192

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a Technical Assistant (Grade 75-5-150|10-200) in the Bombay Aviation Division. Initial pay will be fixed according to qualifications and experiences A degree in Engineering of a Recognised University is necessary. Certified copies of Testimonials should accompany the application.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
Bombay Aviation Division,
Bombay.

205

CENTRAL STUDIO
Saga of a Mother
PARAKH
MEHTAB
Kaushalya Balvantsingh
Yakub, Shah Nawaz
Director: SOHRAB MODY
From Saturday Next
NEW WEST END
PLANS OPEN
From Tomorrow
Daily 10 to 12 & 3 to 6
Minerva F. E. Release
Through Famous Pictures

ZANANA SHOW
ON MONDAY AT 1-30 P.M
RANJIT'S
PAGLI DUNIYA
7TH WEEK!
OPERA HOUSE
Daily: 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
Sat., Sun. Matinee at 1-30 p.m.

6TH WEEK!
CHARLIE
GETS INTO LOVE—
TROUBLE! See!
Director Kardar's Crazy Comedy!
"SANJOG"
CHARLIE, MEHTAB, WASTI, ULLHAS, A. SHAH, ANWAR.
Music: NAUSHAD
Songs: MADHOK
IMPERIAL
Daily: 4, 7, & 10 p.m. Sat., Sun at 1-30 p.m.

2ND CROWDED WEEK!
HER HEART-ACHE TURNED
A Brigand into A Kind Man!
How? See Kardar Productions'
JEEWAN
Written & Directed by SADIQ
Music: NAUSHAD
MEHTAB, WASTI, NIRMALA,
MAJESTIC
Daily: 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Sat., Sun. at 1 p.m.

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Bhadrapad Vad 8, 2000.
Muslim: Ramzan 21, 1363.
Parsi: Farvardin 7, 1314.
Sunrise: 7-25 a.m. Sunset: 7-45 p.m.
Hightide 7-02, 18-44.
Lowtide: —, 13-38.

To-day's Engagements

GOMANTAK MARATHA SAMAJ: 17th anniversary celebration to-day (Sunday), at Wagale Hall, Kandewadi.

SOUTH INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE BANK: Twenty-fifth Annual General Body meeting to-day, at the Asthika Samaj Hall, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Public lecture on "The Law of Periodicity." Jehangir Wadia Building, Flora Fountain, to-day, 6-15 p.m.

Await
KHURSHID
&
SHEIKH MUKHTAR
IN
RANJIT'S
Great Historical
SHAHENSHAH
Babar
with
Sushil Kumar, Sulochana Chatterji
Director: VAJAHAT MIRZA
From 20th inst. at
OPERA HOUSE

Comedian SUSHIL SAHU creates a MIRTH QUAKE in
SHARARAT
LAMINGTON
Daily: 4-30, 7-15, & 10 p.m.
Sat., Sun. at 1-45 p.m.

PUBLIC LECTURE: Dr. James H. Cousins Art Adviser to the Government of Travancore will lecture in English in the Besant Hall, Blavatsky Lodge, to-day, at 6-45 p.m. (S. T.), on the "Three Freedoms of Theosophy".

BOMBAY YOUTHS' ASSOCIATION: Half Yearly social Gathering of the B. Y. A. (B. Ward) will be held in the Dongri Municipal Central School at 5 p.m. under the Presidentship of Sjt. Abedally Jafferbhai.

MAZDAZNAN PRAYER MEETING: To-day (Sunday), at 10-30 a.m., at Mazdaznan Temple Hall opp. Churchgate Station, Prayer Meeting and a sermon by Dasturji Bode. At 6-15 p.m. Dasturji Bode will speak on "The Fravashi of Ahura Mazda".

F. S. U. ARTISTS' GROUP: Artists of the F. S. U. will give a talk on "The Technique of Pencil", to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m., at the Matunga Centre (G. I. P.) with demonstration. A selection of reproduction illustrating various styles will be on view.

MUSLIM GIRLS ORPHANAGE: The annual general meeting of the Muslim Girls Orphanage will be held at 11 p.m., (after Taravih) at 152, Kambekar Street, Bombay. 3, when prominent speakers will speak on the subject of orphanage Seth Haji Mohamed Ali Mohamed (Bengali) will preside.

BHARATI DAY CELEBRATION: 'Bharati Day' will be celebrated by the South Indian Association from the 9th to the 11th inst. On Sunday, at 5-30 p.m., there will be Bharati Songs Competition Prize Distribution. Lectures Bharati Songs recitals and Musical interlude. On Monday, at 9-30 p.m., there will be a Public Meeting.

BILLAWAR ASSOCIATION: Under the auspices of the above Association, the birthday celebration of His Holiness Brahma Shree Narayana Paramahamsa will be celebrated to-day (Sunday), at 2-30 p.m., at the registered Office of the Association, 17, Raghunath Dadaji Street, Fort. Mr. A. P. Kirodian will preside.

"LITERATURE AND DRAMA IN CHINA TO-DAY."

Under the auspices of the Progressive Writers Association and Indian People's Theatre, Miss Yang Kang, a Chinese author and journalist, will speak on "Literature And Drama In China To-day" to-day (Sunday), at 4 p.m. at the Journalists' Association Club Prospect Chambers Annexe Hornby Road.

Sir Azizul Haque

The Honourable Commerce Member, Sir Azizul Haque is arriving in Bombay on the 11th instant with Mr. S. R. Zaman, I. C. S., Joint Secretary to the Department of Commerce, and they will be staying with Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Lalljee, M. L. A. (Central), at Nepean Grange, 91, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay.

SIR M. AZIZUL HAQUE TO MEET MUSLIM CHAMBER.

The Hon. Sir Azizul Haque, during his visit to Bombay, will meet the members of Bombay Muslim Chamber on Wednesday, the 13th instant, at 3-30 p.m., at the Anjuman-i-Islam Hall, Hornby Road.

CITY MARKETS

Share Bazar

Bombay, Sept. 9.

The share market remained officially closed to-day.

The tendency in foreign issues was better with Indian Iron at Rs. 37-4 and Bengal Steel Rs. 30-4 Tata Steel Defds could be nominally placed around Rs. 2,030.

Bombay Cotton

The cotton market remained officially closed today.

Gold & Silver

The market opened very steady today and on buying by Chokseys as well as short covering. prices advanced further.

Silver for Tuesday delivery opened at Rs. 125-10 and improved to Rs. 126-8 while gold after opening at Rs. 70-10 advanced to Rs. 71-2.

Owing to denial of peace rumours by President Roosevelt and the likelihood of further prolongation of the European War, shorts are covering their sales.

Later on Gold firmed up to Rs. 71-10 and Silver to Rs. 126-12 but met profit taking

Closing rates:—
Silver Spot ..... Rs. 127-12
Silver Delivery ..... Rs. 126-4
Gold Spot ..... Rs. 71-10
Gold Delivery ..... Rs. 71-4

LONDON SILVER.
London, Sept. 8.
Spot 23-1/2 Forward 23-1/2.

LONDON GOLD.
London, Sept. 8.
Gold Bars Fine per oz. £8-8-0.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Sept. 8.
October 21.47, December 21.26, January 21.12, Middling Spot 22.01.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
October 21.48, December 21.23, January 21.05, Middling Spot 21.22.

NEW YORK COTTON, NOON CALL.
October 21.36, December 21.14, January 20.57.

LONDON EXCHANGE.
London, Sept. 8.
T. T. London on:—
New York sellers 4.02-1/2, buyers 4.03-1/2, Madrid official 44.00, Montreal sellers 4.43, buyers 4.47, Zurich sellers 17.3, buyers 17.4, Stockholm sellers 16.85, buyers 16.95.

LONDON WHEAT.
London, Sept. 8.
Wheat Rozario (New crop) 39/3 Sept.-Oct. quoted, Wheat Australian (bulk) 45 Sept.-Oct. quoted, Wheat Australian (bags) 48 Sept.-Oct. quoted.

TODAY MATINEE 1 P.M.
PRAKASH'S
Exhilarating Musical
KAVITA
Daily: 4, 7 & 9-45
Sun.: Mat.: 1 p.m.
Ad. Booking: 10 to 12 & 3 to 5
AN EVERGREEN RELEASE
4TH WEEK
CAPITOL

BEST CHOICE FOR HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENT
ACHARYA ART'S
TALE OF AN UNUSUAL ROMANCE
2nd WEEK
AGE KADAM
Daily: 4-30, 7-15 & 10-15
Fri., Sat., Sun., Mat. 1-45
Advance Booking:
10 to 12 & 4 to 6 P. M.
Director N. R. ACHARYA
TAJ GRANT RD CORNER
An "EVERGREEN Release

THE SPORTSMAN'S SPORTSFOLIO

By J. C. MAITRA

Fiasco At B. P. H. A. Meeting

The Tenth Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Provincial Hockey Association convened at the Governor's Pavilion of the C.C.I. ended in a fiasco the other day. As usual the President of the Association, Sir Homi Mehta, and the two Vice-Presidents were conspicuous by their absence. The Chairman of the Managing Committee, S H. Mehta, took the chair, nearly forty-five minutes after the appointed time the delay being due to the absence of the Secretary! Then a member pointed out that Mr. Mehta had no right to take the chair automatically. He must be proposed and seconded and elected by the members! After Mr. Mehta had apologised for his mistake, these formalities were gone through. Then the Chairman told the House that the Audited Statement of Accounts presented to them were irregular and the elections under the ballot were also invalid! The meeting was therefore dissolved.

AUDITORS MUST EXPLAIN

Now the question arises how could a firm of Incorporated Accountants certify the Balance Sheet and the Income and Expenditure Account as correct and in conformity with the Law when they were not so in fact. Under the Indian Companies Act these must be signed by at least two of the Directors or members of the Managing Committee. But this, I am told has not been done for several years!

ELECTIONS ILLEGAL TOO

The Election affair is really amusing. According to the rules, the ballot papers must be numbered and signed by the members. But this was not done. I am told this irregularity was pointed out at the Annual General Meeting last year and the Secretary had promised to rectify the mistake this year. However the old story was repeated—only to come to grief. It is said that some members got two or three voting papers! Is there any wonder in it when they were not numbered? Out of this another question arises? How did the auditors scrutinize the Ballot Papers and declare the results from year to year when the elections were actually illegal? Some members should raise this question at the next meeting when the names of the same auditors are proposed for re-appointment.

NEW APPLICANTS MUST WAIT

Meanwhile frantic efforts are being made by the official clique to keep their nests well guarded. Election of new members to the Association has been postponed. It may seem rather strange to the uninitiated that such things should happen in a sporting body. But the love of power and position is paramount everywhere and the field of sport is no exception to this rule. Anyway we should expect something more interesting happening in the hockey world of Bombay in the coming weeks.

TRIBUTE TO CALLAN'S MEMORY

People interested in sport, particularly football, in Bombay, will be deeply sorry to hear of the sad death in England of Mr. Joseph Callan, lately General Secretary of the Y.M.C.A. in this city. He will be gratefully remembered here for many a day for the valuable services he rendered to Indian football in Bombay. By importing several prominent Indian players from the South and C. P. he strengthened the Y.M.C.A. team to such an extent that it was able to win the Senior Harwood League for the civilians in 1941 for the second time in its history after the lapse of 32 long years. It was a mixed team of Europeans Indians and Anglo-Indians. Although this team was broken up in the following year, the players he had brought here remained to strengthen other teams like the W.I.A.A. Staff who became the League Champions in the following year. The late Mr. Callan spent a good deal of money out of his own pockets—just for the love of sport—to maintain the Y.M.C.A. teams and to foster the game of soccer. May his soul rest in peace!

REPREHENSIBLE CONDUCT.

Talking about football, isn't it a pity that first class players should be guilty of unsporting conduct on the sporting field? A few days ago Delaney of the Embarkation S.A.R. was suspended for one match for questioning the referee's decision and then abusing him. Then we had Lepts of the Welch Regiment and Martinalli of the Italians coming to blows on the field followed by the case of Pryde of the Royal Air Force who exhibited an unworthy amount of ill-temper by kicking the ball from referee's hands. These players have been suspended by the W.I.F.A. till the end of this month. One can understand raw and junior players quarrelling and fighting on the field. But unsporting conduct on the part of experienced and well-known players is most reprehensible.

LAWN TENNIS IN U.S.A.

Lawn Tennis is in the news again. A report from New York states that Frankie Parker, now a Sergeant in the U.S. Army, won the National Singles Crown by defeating William Talbert of Indiana by 6—4, 3—6, 6—3, 6—3 in the final Prior to that Parker accounted for Don McNeill in the penultimate round by 6—4, 3—6, 6—2, 6—2. It is, indeed, very creditable on the part of the champion to retain his old form despite his military duties. For Talbert America has raised a new star who partnered by Francisco Segura of Equador claimed the Men's Doubles title beating Seymons Greenberg of Chicago and Sidney B. Wood of New York in the final by 6—2, 6—3, 6—3.

The final stage of the women's singles saw few new claimants in Pauline Betz of Los Angeles and Margaret Osborne of San Francisco. The former trounced Louise Brough of California by 6—2, 6—3, and the latter Dorothy Bundy of Santa Monico by 6—4, 6—0. I do not know who won the crown finally, as I have not come across the result yet. The Women's Doubles title was however carried away by Margaret Osborne and Louise Brough for the third year in succession, defeating Pauline Betz and Dore's Hart in the final by 4—6, 6—4, 6—3.

BALL FAMINE IN INDIA.

It is reported that the stadium at Forest Hills was jammed by a crowd of ten thousand to witness the Men's Singles final! This shows that the game is as popular as ever in the United States, though most of the old stars seem to have disappeared by now America is sure to be in the forefront of the tennis world just when the war will cease. In India we are in no such luck. That is mainly because we do not produce tennis balls in this country. They are a rare commodity now adays—almost out of the market. Even when available, their prices are far too high—beyond the reach of most clubs and players in this poor country. Consequently most of the tournaments have been suspended for the duration. Bombay is perhaps the hardest hit of all, as all our tournaments have been shelved for the last three years. Heaven alone knows when we shall be able to restart them! Three of the principal Gymkhanas are still under military occupation. Who knows when they will be released? The A.I.L.T.A. has just announced that the National Championships will be staged in Madras from January 1 to 14. It is indeed a heartening piece of news to our Tennis stars. But where will they get the balls to practise with prior to the tournament?

LEO PEREIRA'S SUCCESS IN CROSS COUNTRY RACE.

The Olympic Athletes Union, a club composed of and managed by some of the leading athletes of this city, has become active again with the abatement of the monsoon. Last Sunday they held a Cross Country Race at Jogeshwari. Leo Pereira of the B.B. and C.I. Railway gained a commanding lead from the start and finished at least a furlong ahead of the second man, covering the distance in 18 minutes, 3 seconds. R. M. Kelkar and S. Balan, both of the Bombay City Police, claimed the next two positions respectively. I understand the O.H.A. has arranged several other single events before their annual meet in January. What is the B.P.F.A. doing now? When is it going to revive its week-end meets?

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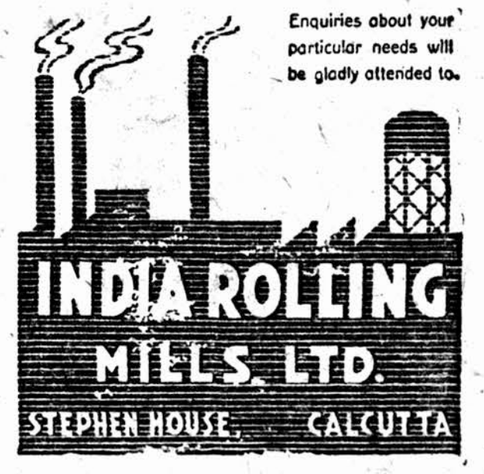

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Details with certificates can be had on sending 4 annas stamps

GREY HAIR

Don't use dyes. Use our scented oil and let your grey hairs turn black lasting upto 60 years. Your eye-sight will be improved and headache cured. If a few hair has turned grey, then buy a phial for Rs. 2|8|- if more then buy a phial for Rs. 3|8|- if almost all then purchase one phial for Rs. 5|-. Double price be returned in case of failure

WHITE LEPROSY & LEUCODERMA

A few days application of this medicine cures White Leprosy and Leucoderma radically. Get rid of these horrible diseases by application of this medicine in spite of failure by hundreds of Hakims. Doctors, Kaviraies and advertisers. Price Rs. 2|8 for 15 days.
Vaidyaraj AKHIL KISHORE RAM.
No. 23, P.O. Katrisarai (Gaya).

USE A GODREJ SOAP FOR SHAVING TOO !
An elaborate manufacturing process, meticulous blending of the various ingredients, the testing and selection of pure vegetable oils (exclusively used in Godrej toiletries) are characteristic of Godrej shaving soaps, as of Godrej toilet soaps.—The emollient Vegetable Oil Lather—devoid of even a trace of irritating free-alkali—will have a *two-fold tonic effect* on the skin: prepare the ground for a smooth, easy shave to the toughest of growths, and, secondly, give a soothing after-shave feeling to even sensitive skins. And you don't have to lather often, because the profuse, creamy lather stays on firm and saves time. Use a Godrej soap—Stick or Round—for shaving, too, and keep your face well-groomed, just as you keep your skin clean and healthy with one or other of the Godrej Vegetable Toilet Soaps.
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TOILET SOAPS
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Guaranteed 100% pure free from animal fat
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A Godrej PRODUCT ALL-SWADESHI CAPITAL MANAGEMENT LABOUR
Shaving Stick & Shaving Round
GODREJ SOAPS LTD. — Bombay 11

FAIR PRICES per Cake OF GODREJ TOILET SOAPS

No. 1	9 as.	Sandal	5½ as.	Family	2½ as.
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Prices will be somewhat higher where customs duty, octroi or terminal tax is levied.

NEGOTIATE WITH INDIAN LEADERS

BRITISH OPINION AGAINST CHURCHILL POLICY

William Phillips To Figure In Commons Debate

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, Sept. 9.

Thrice in the past two years has the "News Chronicle" ascertained by Gallop-Poll the views of the British public on the desirability of discussions between the Government and Indian leaders.

The result of the latest poll brought replies to the question: "Concerning the Indian situation, do you think that the British Government should take steps to reopen negotiations with Indian leaders?"

Fifty-two per cent said YES: 15 per cent said NO: 35 per cent said DO NOT KNOW.

SHIFT OF OPINION

The "News Chronicle" says that this is a considerable shift of opinion favouring reopening negotiations. When the replies from men were counted separately, a large majority was found to support the idea of Government's approaching Indian leaders. No fewer than 63 per cent of men approved attempt to reopen negotiations. Only 15 per cent opposed. Other groups expressing considerable support were well-to-do men and women 61 per cent of whom wanted to see attempts at reopening negotiations.

PHILLIPS TO FIGURE IN COMMONS

Reuter's political correspondent says:—Sir John Wardlaw Milne, a leading Conservative member of Parliament and an authority on India, when Parliament resumes is to ask the Secretary of State for India to give the House of Commons information on the whole question of Mr. Phillips' alleged statement to President Roosevelt and his reported slighting references to the Indian Army.

Sir John today told me that in parliamentary circles there is a strong feeling in favour of the matter being cleared up.

"While one cannot make any comment about the suggested leakage or as to whether statements of the kind referred to were actually made', he said the suggestion from any source that the Indian soldier is purely mercenary is contrary to the whole history of that army and the remarkable deeds it has done in this and previous wars. No army in the world is less entitled to have slighting references made to it than that of India, whose troops have fought not only in the East but in Italy, North Africa and indeed in clearly every campaign in the war. Their whole record of heroism and devotion to duty is unsurpassed by any other soldier in the world."—Reuter.

NEW SOVIET OFFENSIVE

Patrols Cross Into East Prussia And Return With Prisoners

LONDON, Sept. 9: The German News Agency reported today that "the Russians have launched a new offensive in the area of Przemysl and Krosno. The offensive was heralded by a powerful artillery barrage", the News Agency said. "Tanks are being used by the Russians on a massive scale. The offensive has led to initial successes."

Reuter's special correspondent at Moscow cables.—Thousands of Soviet guns are today roaring in a mighty cannonade audible for many miles around as the Red Army goes ahead with the reduction of the German Narew defences barring the direct roads to East Prussia.

The latest reports from the front say that Soviet troops, overcoming savage resistance, are steadily gaining ground on the eastern bank of the Narew apparently above Ostroleka less than thirty miles from the Reich border.

The Germans have brought up numbers of their new "King Tiger" tanks to the front south-west of Lonza, the last German stronghold before the East Prussian frontier where fierce fighting continues. They are also throwing in 'Luftwaffe' units in a bid to support their counter-attacks.

First Soviet patrols have crossed the border into East Prussia and have returned bringing with their prisoners.

Soviet troops on Szeszuppe River which here forms the border between Lithuania and the Reich are straining at the leash in their eagerness to get into Germany.—Reuter.

ALLIES ONLY 16 MILES FROM GERMAN BORDER

Nazis Prepare For Final Determined Stand On Moselle Line

LONDON, Sept. 9.

The German News Agency to-night said that units of the United States First Army had penetrated to the area west of Vervires which is only 16 miles south-west of Aachen.

ADVANCE BEYOND BESANCON

LONDON, Sept. 9.

To-day's Mediterranean "communique" reported that Americans have advanced beyond Besancon. French troops have captured Beaune, Le Creusot and Changny.

Beaune which is west of the Saone River was taken after two days fighting with forces attempting to screen the German withdrawal. Montchanin-les-Mines is also in hands.

Farther east, American troops reached the Doubs River at several points. Overcame enemy opposition at Besancon and made further advances. French forward elements occupied Pierre Fontaine and Maiche near the Swiss Frontier.

Battle For Adriatic Corridor

LONDON, Sept. 9.

It is announced at the Allied Headquarters in the Mediterranean that the famous Liner "Rex" has been hit by R. A. F. Beaufighters in the northern Adriatic. The ship is now listing sixty degrees to port and is still ablaze.

Reuter's special correspondent cables: The German tenacious defence of the new positions on the Coriano and San Savino ridges which are proving tougher than the original Gothic Line, was continued with heavy mortar and shellfire during violent rain and thunder storms yesterday. Casualties are piling up both sides in this bitter battle for the Adriatic corridor.

In the battle, which raged all day on Thursday and well into the hours of darkness, British troops captured the tiny village of Croce, six and a half miles inland from the Adriatic.

Forward elements took another village a thousand yards further inland and held it in the face of a series of strong counter-attacks.

To-day's Mediterranean "communique" says:—

Near Florence important advances have been made by British troops into high ground north of the city. Two key features of Monte Cenario and Monte Morello which overlook the town have been occupied. West of Florence, patrols of the Fifth Army continue to make progress. The town of Lucca is now firmly in our hands.—Reuter.

New Govt. In Bulgaria

SOFIA, Sept. 9.

The Sofia Radio announced the formation of a new Bulgarian Government under the former Premier, M. Kimon Georgiev.—Reuter.

Reuter's special correspondent with the First Canadian Army in Belgium state that unconfirmed reports today ay that advanced Canadian patrols reabed the important Belgian town of Bruge some 15 miles north-east of Ghent.

The German Radio said today: The enemy has massed huge forces of men and material in the Metz area and largescale assaults in this area appear imminent."

The German Overseas News Agency said that yesterday United States troops on the Lorraine frontier penetrated between Metz and Briey.

The agency added that the Americans have joined up two bridgeheads over the Meuse northwest of Charleville and attacked the German "Switchline."

S.H.A.E.F.: A fair sized body of German troops attempted to break out and cut allied communications between Lille and Ghent. The attempt was unsuccessful in the fighting lasting from yesterday until this morning.

There is extremely heavy fighting at the bridgehead over the Albert canal in the area of Bourg Leopold. A fair portion of the town of Bourg Leopold may be still in German hands.

The Germans appear to be making a final and determined stand to prevent the Allies getting beyond the line of the Moselle.

Patrols have been pushed close to the sea between Calais and Boulogne. Troops are reported at Leon plages on the main Dunkirk-Calais road.

JAPAN'S WAR AIMS

LONDON, Sept 9.

The Japanese Foreign Minister, Mamoru Shigemitsu, today gave the Japanese Parliament this summary of Japan's war aims, stated a Tokyo despatch to the German Overseas News Agency:

"FIRSTLY, self-defence— to safeguard Japan's proper position in the world.

SECONDLY, the establishment of a peaceful and harmonious family of nation by the elimination of Anglo-American oppression.

THIRDLY, strengthening racial consciousness.

FOURTHLY, making the world's wealth in raw materials available to all nations in a spirit of collaboration.

FIFTHLY, cultural exchanges and mutual respect between traditionally civilised nations."—Reuter.

Black Sea Nazi Fleet Scuttled

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The German Overseas News Agency's naval correspondent, Admiral Saalwachter, said to-day: "Since both Rumania and Bulgaria have declared war on Germany, German naval forces operating in the Black Sea have lost their last bases and crews have scuttled their ships to prevent them falling into Allied hands. German naval warfare in the Black Sea has thus come to an end.

The changed political situation in Finland sets new tasks for the German Naval Command in the Baltic. The appearance of Soviet submarines, and light naval forces in eastern Baltic must now be considered as imminent.

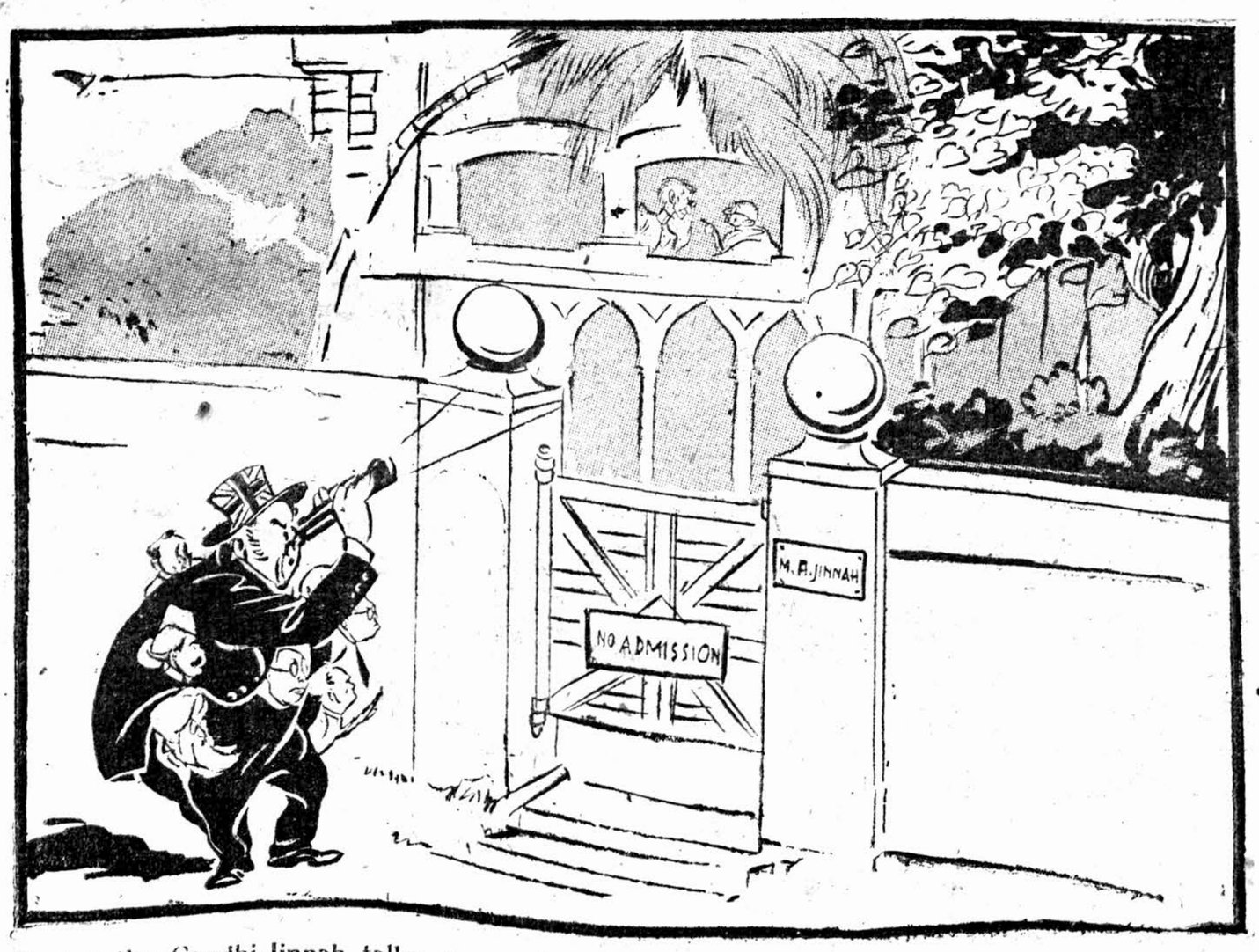
Russian Commanders will now learn from the Finns the location of German minefields in the Gulf of Finland and it is to be expected that the Russian Baltic Fleet will reach the open sea undamaged by German mines. It is likely, however, that the German Navy will bar the entrance into the Baltic and offer battle to Soviet ships"—Reuter.

SERBS RISE IN REVOLT

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The Headquarters of the Yugoslav Government picked up a broadcast by the Free Yugoslav Radio to-day stating that the Serbs had risen in general revolt and are attacking the German garrison forces.—Reuter.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Princess Juliana of Netherlands arrived in England by air from Canada to-day and was met by Queen Wilhelmina.—Reuter.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—A German flying bomb landed in the Paris area yesterday, killing at least four and injuring twelve.—Reuter.



During the Gandhi-Jinnah talks, no strangers are allowed to enter Mr. Jinnah's residence.

Cartoon by DALAL.

A MAN SAYS:

Ignorant Wives Make Better Mothers!

By K. S. M.

I read with great interest what Miss M D. C. has written and I agree with her generally excepting for a few points. It is true that a man a husband, expects his wife to be a "man's magnifying mirror." If at all there is one person who will put up, either out of necessity or otherwise, with the idiosyncrasis of a man, and at the same time approve of, appreciate and encourage him in his actions, it is the wife. Popular authors like Dale Carnegie (in his widely read book "How To Win Friends And Influence People") advocate the necessity for praising women—a wife—on every occasion, and asserts that she expects it. If the man cannot "go on writing books making speeches unless he can see himself at breakfast and dinner at least twice the size he really is" it must be said with equal emphasis that a woman "cannot be what she is, or pretends to be, unless she can see herself at least half a dozen times the size she really is" at every available opportunity in a day not to speak of at breakfast and dinner! How many girls, women, will dress as well as they do now, speak or write or do the many things they do in the ordinary course, if they are clearly given to understand that they should not expect men "to be magnifying mirrors"? It must also be conceded that in a great majority of cases a wife does not get the appreciation due to her simply because the husband takes it for granted that what she does is expected of her, though the same husband is ready to bestow more than the necessary amount of praise and appreciation for an identical action in some other woman.

Miss M. D. C. has heard it said from others "she has just passed her Matric or Cambridge, she is too young to be bothered by household worries. Let her go to college, she will get to know men and perhaps find one for herself!" I believe she considered the cases of millions of 'young girls" who are forced by circumstances "to be bothered with household worries" when she heard what is said above. And how many of such girls have suffered, even appreciably, with such botheration? How many girls who have been sent to college to be saved the "household botheration" have fallen into worse botheration of a shameful nature? I'm glad to see that Miss M. D. C. disassociates herself with "girls who go to college just to acquire a degree and to see if any male is likely to fall for their charms." How many of these "degree holders" are in a position to use their degree knowledge in their daily life? Do all the degree holders get employed? How many of them are earning their living in the different walks of life? Can it be said that at least those degree holders who are not employed and are leading a married life are using their knowledge in their family life? Can it be denied that in a vast majority of cases girls with little or no education carry on the "household worries" more efficiently, economically and satisfactorily than their fortunate sisters who boast of college education? It is common knowledge that girls with average education do any bargain better than girls with college education with their knowledge of algebraical equations; country girls tend their children much better than college educated girls with their knowledge of Hygiene, Chemistry and Natural Science. "It is a mistake. I am paying for my foolishness in marrying a college educated girl' has become common enough to be heard frequently nowadays

I am unable to reconcile myself with the idea that a girl "must meet different people if her intellect is to be developed." If it means "unfettered freedom to mix with men" perhaps intelligent men—though it will be possible for a girl to know whether the man is intelligent or not only after moving with him—I am afraid this view will not meet with general agreement. Development of one's intellect does not depend solely on "meeting different people" though to some extent it adds to one's knowledge. Bacon has said "travel maketh a man." If one is to take the meaning literally then we are bound to have the present conditions of travel so vividly portrayed by Mr Aamir Ali in his "Travel only when you must" ("Bombay Chronicle', 27th August) for ever, as according to Bacon every one must travel if he is to be a man and acquire knowledge. If four or five years in a college has not "developed the intellect" of a girl after meeting with so many different people, it is, I think, a very doubtful proposition that she will improve her intellect by meeting some more "different people." If Miss M. D. C. says that what she has said applies only to girls other than college girls then I may be permitted to say that millions of our girls have developed their intelllect without the aid of meeting different people.

The method adopted to get "eligible men" by bridge parties etc., among Indians apply to a microscopic minority of the society as a whole and cannot be said to have general application. On the question of a "girl who is to work for her life, who meets a clever man and talks with him" it must not be said in a sweeping manner that all girls who are employed and who, either in the course of their daily work or even outside, meet with clever men and talk with them are subject to "wrong construction" being put on them. (I am afraid I cannot understand what is being meant by "clever" men. Those who know that a girl is employed know fully well that such talks are or are bound to be common and will not be hurrying to put wrong consructions. But "wrong constructions" are generally put not on "perfectly innocent behaviour" but only when there is sufficient justification for it. The trouble begins only when the "clever man" is known to be making himself a "silly man"!

Just as there are many cases of woman "marrying and repenting the rest of her life" I am sure Miss M. D. C. will agree that there are many cases of man "marrying and repenting the rest of his life" and I hope she will extend her "Poor Soul" to such cases also!

Miss M. D. C. agrees with Leibnitz "who was of opinion that a man or woman should marry or not requires the consideration of a life time." The average lifetime of an Indian is computed to be 26 years ("March of Time", "Bombay Chronicle", 27th August) and a man's marriageable age is generally considered to be about that time. So for all practical purposes he has "considered the question of marriage for a life time"!

(Continued from Col. 4)

that sharing the intellectual life adds to domestic bliss.

A woman with brains may argue; but if the brute of a man wants unquestioning acceptance of all his idiosyncracies it may lead to unpleasantness. An intellectual may marry and yet be happy. It is in spite of that. Never, because of it.

I have seen several samples of husbands. "I tried to teach her but failed", "she will not improve" sort of husbands who always blame their wives deserve horse-whopping. These fellows have funny ideas. They go about airing grievances against wives in general.

It is the duty of the parents and educational authorities to train up the girls to be fit to participate in the intellectual life of their partners. You don't want your girls to grow up as intellectual insipidities, hundred pounds of flesh and blood wrapped in silk sarees and sweet smelling with vanishing cream and Evening in Paris (that has been just liberated). They must be equipped with education enough to make a HOUSE a HOME.

(THIS CONTROVERSY IS NOW CLOSED)

A WOMAN LAMENTS

Tragedy Of A Man-Made Civilization!

By MRS. USHA NARAYAN

All marriage is an adventure. Even, I should say, the one between Lala and Lulu arranged by their old fashioned grand parents. Some end in success. Others drag on in suppressed agony. Others openly break off to find relief elsewhere.

Love and convenience are the two factors that go to make the wedding bells ring. Where they coincide it is all smooth sailing. Where they clash it is stormy weather. That however is the starting point. The journey remains to be done. In all love marriages Lala and Lulu have not lived happily ever after. Nor have all arranged ones got into a clumsy crash.

"Is it safer or more conducive to happiness for an intellectual to marry a quiet, ignorant housewife or a woman with brains."

Is it safer? What a question. It is a man's question and is smelling much of man's vanity about himself.

There is a silly superstition among some men who delight in talking in superior levels of affected intellect that an intellectual wife is a nuisance. They are so self-opinionated, so soaked through and through with the idea of perpetual dominance of man that they will not brook suggestion not to speak of interference. They are a diseased offshoot of intellectual abnormality. These seedy specimens may be happy with a wife who will merely be a child-bearing device and a domestic menial.

That is the grim tragedy of man-made civilisation. Flattering women, by calling them better halves and gentler sex, men have heaped injuries and insults on them. And the result: There is a silent martyr in every house. Men's hideous conception of themselves as superior persons often leads to recklessness and wrecked homes.

Intellectual inferiority of women—it is all mere myth and nonsense. Are women meant merely for the mental relaxation of men? Are they mere ornamental flower vases that adorn men's drawing rooms? Women of India of to-day refuse to be these insipidities. In the past they refused to be so.

Are the girls only buxom Juliets for random Romeos? Why regard women only a bunch of Portias and Perdittas, Sitas and Savittris? What about Boadicea and Joan of Arc. And why forget the Rani of Jhansi and Padmini of Chittor? And why also forget our own Goddesses Durga and Kali?

I am wandering away from the point. Given equality of opportunities there can be no necessary intellectual divergence between men and women. The precocious are to be found in both the sexes. So also the congenital idiots.

My ideal for women is Ruskin's Queen of the Home. Real Queen, mind you, not of the playing cards variety. Whatever other things she may take up it is her right and duty to make the home happy and sweet. Much depends upon the lady. It will be her privilege and pleasure to keep the home a bright spot in this dreary Sahara, a lovely abode to cheer up when affairs look dark.

The chances of homely happiness will be increased in the measure of the chances of the lady's participation in the intellectual life of her husband. Her participation must be such as to understand and assist and not to impede and obstruct. I have several examples in my mind. Girls who were with me in college ably assisting their husbands who are professors, lawyers, etc.

But where are the other girls who have received a liberal education and can be called intellectual?

Recently I read in the papers an article by Srimati Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya entitled I think "Where art thou, pretty maid?" It was addressed to the educated girls of India and was a call to them to come out for social service.

This disappearance is due to India's grinding poverty. Intellect is all right. But where are the means and leisure for intellectual pursuits? Ours is a tremendous struggle to come to terms with life. Twenty-four hours the man slaves. Doesn't get enough to go round. Where is the money for new saree this Divali? And where on earth is the money for a servant? And so the wife becomes the servant. Earlier I had said that much depends upon the lady. Much more depends upon the material means.

That is not a pleasant state of affairs. But it is the plainest truth. That does not alter the proposition

(Continued in Col. 2)

HYDROCELE

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Many a brave soldier owes his life to India's Nurses.

Some are simple cases, and within a few days they are able to return to their units. But some, seriously wounded, hover for days between life and death, and then it is the unremitting patience and sure skill of A.N.S. nurses which contribute so greatly towards their recovery. This is fine work, worthy of any woman. As the tempo of war develops, so the need for nurses increases. Now is the time to volunteer for this great task. Previous experience is not essential, as a short course of instruction is given before enrolment. Those with recognized nursing experience are eligible for direct enrolment: increments available for past experience. A gratuity is payable on completion of satisfactory service. Certificated nurses unable to accept the liabilities of the I.M.N.S. can join the A.N.S. under special terms. For further details, write to the Lady Superintendent, St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas of the area in which you live. If you have difficulty in finding her address, write to the Director General, Indian Medical Service, New Delhi.

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FACTS ON FOOD

"Food In Bombay Province", by B. T. Randive, As. 12; "Food In Kerala", by E. M. S. Namboodiripad, As. 6; "Food In U. P.", by S. G. Sardesai, As. 12; "Food In The Punjab", by C. Adhikari As. 8, People's Publishing House, Bombay 4.

All these pamphlets issued by the Communist Party seem to have been compiled very painstakingly All the relevant facts and figures are collected and the causes of the acute food situation are sought to be analysed. As such they are invaluable for the fund of information they contain.

The Party "angle", however, somewhat intrudes upon the objectivity of the authors. "The food crisis no doubt originated in the political and economic policies of the Government", they admit but the main emphasis in all the pamphlets is not on the exploitation inevitable under imperialism, but on the evils of hoarders. Those who refuse to sell surplus grain to the Government are criticised and condemned—and they deserve to be condemned!—but little effort is made to sympathetically consider how, through centuries of bitter experience, people have learnt to be suspicious of everything the Government does.

It is a pity that some of our staunch anti-Imperialists are content to blame the Government for the food crisis without working for immediate relief, fatalistically waiting for an 'atomic revolution' to bring food to the hungry; while the 'People's War' Brigade is constantly watering down its old and revolutionary anti-Imperialist position into a constitutional opposition to a 'bungling Bureaucracy.'

K. A. A.

THE COMING WORLD SAVIOUR, by Behman Sorabji Banaji. F.T.S. pp. 77. Price Rs. 2.

The author says: "I could have written a big volume on this subject, but to save time and money and for the speedy relief of the world, I had to publish hastily this book". "However, if this small book will receive help and appreciation as it deserves, very soon and big volume comprising elaborate schemes of political, social, industrial and religious matters, will be published in the second edition very accurately!" The author sees a vision in which the White Brotherhood selects Lord Christ to go to the lower world as the Saviour. Lord Christ accordingly takes birth in India, or two named Indians residing at Hardwar, and promises that India will get Dominion Status from Britishers, and Swaraj in due time The author appeals to His Majesty's Government, wealthy Christian friends, and Cinema Companies to help in his, this propaganda, for victory in the War

N. H. P.

Gujarati Translation Of Holy Qur'an

(Published by the Habib Ismail Memorial Trust, Bombay, 2nd Edition, 1943).

The history of India records that Gujarat was one of the first provinces in which Islam spread peacefully and where Arabic and Islamic studies were carried on without let or hindrance under the aegis of both Hindu and Muslim rulers of Gujarat. Gujarat could rightly be proud of many great scholars, whose memory is cherished by the learned world. In spite of the loss of political power and economic supremacy, the Muslims of Gujarat, during the last few centuries of their decline and backwardness have held the banner of Arabic and Islamic learning aloft. It was however, to be regretted that the Muslims did not turn their attention to the study of their indigenous subjects and develop their culture and literature through the medium of their mother tongue, with the result that Islamic studies became a monopoly of a select group of Arabic scholars and theologians and lost contact with the masses of the Muslim population. With the introduction of printing press and spread of liberal education, a sudden awakening has taken place and there is an increasing demand for the presentation of Muslim sciences and culture in the Gujarati language. It can be said without exaggeration that the fountain-head of all Islamic and Arabic learning is the 'Qur'an'—a book which provides Muslims with a sure way of life. It is therefore meet that the Muslims of Gujarat should look first and foremost, to the publication of the Gujarati Translation of the 'Holy Qur'an.' The Habib Ismail Memorial Trust, Bombay has supplied a long-felt need of an authentic Gujarati translation of the 'Holy Qur'an' and has placed the entire Gujarati-speaking public under a deep debt of gratitude.

Through the munificence of the House of Habib, this Translation was first published in the year 1938 and was in such demand that a second revised edition has been brought out despite the shortage of paper and several other difficulties. Although the publishers have been, at the express desire of the learned translator, constrained not to reveal his name, the work of translations and revision, which lasted for many years, was supervised by His Holiness al-Haj Shaykh Muhammad Hasan an-Najafi, the Mujtahid of Bombay. Without sacrificing the purity and elegance of the Gujarati language, the present translation employs simplest possible words and strives to give a faithful rendering of the original Arabic text and it has been remarkably successful in bringing out the spirit of the original. A notable feature of this translation is that it is not overburdened with glosses, although the indespensible minimum of explanatory information is given in foot-notes The translation has scrupulously refrained from introducing controversial matter and sectarian interpretations, and as such it could be safely recommended for the use and guidance of all Gujarati-speaking Muslims. Had the Translation been accompanied by the Arabic. Text of the Holy Book, it would have added to its utility. The Publishers have, however, assured the reading public that they intend to remedy this defect in the next edition, which they wish to bring out as soon as circumstances permit. We congratulate the Publishers for their spirit of munificence and devotion to the cause of Islamic and Arabic learning and for the success they have achieved by the publication of this Translation and sincerely hope that many works of this type will be undertaken for the benefit of the Gujarati-speaking Muslim public.

H. F. HAMDANI.

The Divine Urge

ONENESS WITH GOD by Minocher K. Spencer (Publishers, The Spiritual Healing Centre, Coimbatore) pp. 394. Price Rs. 3-8.

The objects of the Centre are stated to be to cultivate co-operation between incarnate and discarnate spirits and to invoke blessings from on high for infusion of the vital forces of health and energy all round. The author is deeply read in religious literature of all countries and has made a comparative study of them, the rich fruit of which is presented to the reader in this volume. The author has drawn from his reading the conclusion that "the divine urge in man is towards Unity of Life. Love for God, Oneness with God, is the be-all and end-all of Life. God is the deepest source of man's aspiration and inspiration." If the learned author's diagnosis were correct, never was there a better time than now to establish Oneness with God. But appearances are otherwise and the author's ideal of a universal religion seems as distant as ever. The bibliography at the end of the book, upon which the author has drawn, is impressive. An index would have added considerably to the utility of this reverent and earnest work with its universal appeal to all seekers of Truth.

N. H. P.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

Forthcoming Publications

"CHURCHILL'S BLIND-SPOT: INDIA"

This is the title of the latest book by Mr N. G. Jog, which the New Book Company, Bombay, are bringing out next week. It is a documented indictment of the British Prime Minister's handling of the Indian situation during the last five years and also a revealing exposition of the role India has played throughout Winston Churchill's career. The book contains 224+XVI pages and is priced at Rs. 5.

THE COMMUNAL SETTLEMENT

Messrs. Hind Kitabs, Bombay will very shortly bring out a pamphlet entitled THE COMMUNAL SETTLEMENT, by Doctor Beni Prasad of the Allahabad University. It offers constructive criticism of the various proposals including the C. R. Formula that are at present under discussion, and suggests a comprehensive solution

THE ALL-INDIA WEEKLY

The latest issue of this weekly has been brought out as a special educational number. Conributions from a number of distinguished educationists all over the country on a variety of topical subjects appear in the present issue. Mr. B. J. Wadia, the Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, makes a reasoned plea for the reorientation of education to meet modern needs. Mr. S. R. Dongerkery subjects the Sargent Report to a searching analysis, though he hails it as an epoch-making document. Miss Amy Rustomji's article on "Certain Fundamentals of Education" is thought-provoking. All those interested in the future of Indian education will find the present number stimulating.

My dear Sisters and Brothers,

Shri B. G. Kher, President of our Association, inaugurating the Third Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari Workers' Camp, at Ghatkopar, on Saturday, 2nd September, pointed out that our work must not be sporadic, haphazard but well planned and with a definite aim.

* * *

What was that aim?—he asked. It was very wide. Balkan-ji-Bari must become a body which could be referred to for a solution of all problems connected with children upto the age of 16 years. He explained this further as follows:—

(I) Just realise what this means. The work comprises problems relating to education, health, recreation, and all other activities of or pertaining to children. All this can not be achieved in a day but we must plan for it. Keep it in mind.

1. To speak of education alone—What is the real aim of education? According to Edmond Holmes the real aim of educaion and upbringing of children should be to draw out all the latent capacities that lie dormant within them. The aim is to foster growth, not by imposing yourself on the child but by helping him to realise his capacities. Hence the necessity of encouraging and nurturing his instincts and not repressing them. The better way with a child is to draw out, to educate rather than to repress what is in him.

2. What are the instincts of a child? What does a child instinctively want?

In the first place he wants to eat and drink and to run about. Then he passes beyond these merely animal desires. Holmes in his book "What Is And What Might Be." Sets out these desires:—

(i) To talk and to listen,
(ii) To act (in the dramatic sense of the word),
(iii) To draw, paint and model,
(iv) To dance and to sing,
(v) To know the way of things,
(vi) To construct things

Our task, therefore is to encourage and help in the growth of these instincts, thus helping the child to realise himself and not to hinder this effort on his part.

3. It is in childhood that the seeds of character can be well sown so that in the fullness of time they might blossom forth. The first seven years in life of the child are the most critical. The mind of the child is very plain during this period and very susceptible to the impact of ideas as also environment that confronts him. Balkan-ji-Bari can certainly help in this mighty task of mouding the character of children, by training them in virtues like teamwork, selflessness, discipline.

Equally important as the training of the mind is the training of the body. For a healthy mind can subsist only in a healthy body. Children should be taught all sorts of active and vigorous games which will interest them as well as help them in building up their physique. This is the work of parents and teachers. We must, therefore, set up contact with them and their Associations.

In India the State does not even look after the education of all able-bodied children. No wonder they do not even think of the defective children. We must turn our attention to this important question, so that we can help the defectives and their parents. Everything as a matter of that, connected with the child should be our care.

(II) We must have an up-to-date Library about children and their problems, as well as one for the use of children themselves.

(III) We must have at least one or two enthusiastic full time Workers, who must be trained to study and solve children's problems.

(IV) We must establish contact with all Associations working for the benefit of children, so that if any parent has any difficulty whatever about his child, he should straight come to the door of the Balkan-ji-Bari, and a Balkan-ji-Bari worker ought to know how to help him. In the problems of Shelter, training, education, association, medical attention, nourishment or any other trouble, Balkan-ji-Bari ought to be fully trusted.

(V) There is some legislation concerning children already in India. We must study the legislation relating to children in other countries and agitate to have necessary laws to be made for the benefit of children in this country.

(VI) Every ward, every galli ought to have a Children's Home or Club or Association in charge of a Worker, for boys and girls to go there and receive inspiration—to grow and develop into right minded citizens. See what Russia has been able to do in a few years time. We may not sympathise with any sort of dictatorship whether of an individual or of the proletariat type but let us imbibe in ourselves the good ideas and good institutions from anyone in the world!

Shri Kher then wished the camp a great success and expressed a hope that after all the Workers had finished their two days course, they would go as better trained persons to carry

BOYS AND GIRLS OF THE POONA BALKAN-JI-BARI

"MOTHERHOOD"

on the work of the Balkan-ji-Bari in different Centres.

* * *

A discussion of Workers amongst themselves also was held, but owing to shortage of time, it had to be postponed The Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari has decided to hold a one-day excursion to Novah or some other suitable place on Sunday, 8th October, where these dicussions will be resumed. All workers are requested to send their suggestions in writing to the General Secretary by the 20th September.

* * *

I am very sorry I have not been able to write anything for you, my dear younger sisters and brothers, this time—However, you will agree it is all concerning you; so I hope you will tolerate it. There will be lots of nice things for you in the next week's "Corner"—Please be on the look-out.

The September issue of "Pushpa—The Children's Own Paper" is ready, and can be had by sending four annas stamps to the Manager, "PUSHPA", 31 Tribhuvan Road, Bombay 4.

Full particulars in connection with Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association can be obtained by sending nine pies stamps with your full name and address and age, to Dada—"Gulistan" Khar—Bombay 21.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving Dada
"GULISTAN",
Khar—Bombay, 21.

Population And Planning

Unless The Present Steep Rise In India's Population Is Checked, No Amount Of Planning Will Assure Her Prosperity, Or Even Sufficiency Of Food

By L. H. VORA

Planning has as many aspects as the colours of the rainbow and whenever the most important aspect is overlooked, the country gets a wrong perspective of the real problem.

The authors of the Bombay Plan overlook the importance of population planning in India. On this point some of the remarks of Prof. Gyanchand are instructive as well as illuminating. In his book 'India's Teeming Millions'; he wrttes. "Our Teeming Millions are a challenge to our mental, moral and material resources. Planning for a country must mean planning of the size and composition of its population. In any scheme of national reconstruction we have to reduce our present population by making its incomings less than its outgoings." How is it that the eight architects of the future of our country fail to realize and propagate that rational birth—control is our most pressing need?

Any responsible person wedded to a little vision must look towards the census of 1951 with grave apprehension. In a decade (1931-1941) our population has risen from 338 to 389 million (These figures are exclusive of Burma). The increase in ten short years is 51 million which is greater than the existing population of France. With fear of famines all over the country in 1944, we continue to accept the fact, but not the implication of this seemingly innocent figure.

The Last Straw

The framers of the Fifteen-year plan nowhere mention that it is a political as well as an economic necessity to control population rationally on a national and international scale. It is a tragic truth that only a few eminent economists, industrialists and literary luminaries have realized that any further increase in our population might well prove the proverbial last straw on the camel's back

If a well balanced nutritive diet whose energy value is 2,600 calories is available per day for an adult person; if the yearly consumption of clothing is 30 yards per man; if one person has 100 square feet of housing accommodation; if every village has a dispensary and every town general hospitals and maternity clinics; and if there are proper arrangements for sanitation, water supply and education in rural and urban areas as proposed by the planners, can any one imagine by what leaps and bounds will our population increase?

Even when we are on the verge of starvation and blank despair, even when we are in a desperate flight, the increase in our population is 5 million per annum. But when the minimum standard as desired by the authors of the plan is guaranteed to our people and if birth-control clinics are not established side by side all over India, our men and women will be able to dedicate their combined exertion with all their might to promote the oldest and the greatest of human industries. Then our rosy dreams of planning and perfection will be shattered and we will be left gazing anxiously into the void.

Are not the planners familiar how the swollen birth-rates of the nineteenth century had caused so much needless suffering among civilized nations and had so completely neutralised the effects which culture and progress should have in promoting happiness?

Probable Increase

Suppose that due to increased medical facilities we are able to reduce our death-rate from 22 per mille to 12 per mile as in United Kingdom. Then the survival rate will be 34—12 equal to 22 per mille. Suppose the plan is put to work in 1946. According to the present rate of increase our population will be 389+25 equal to 414 million by 1946. Allowing the first five years to have its effect on our death-rate our population will be 414+25 equal to 439 million by 1951.

The eight authors of the plan estimate that our population will be 489 million by 1961. In my opinion this is an underestimate. Because if the plan is to work in 1946 our death rate will be reduced to 12 per mile in 1951 due to increased medical facilities. So during the decade 1951-1961 the increase in our population will be tremendous. It will be 439x22/1000 by 10 million, equal to 96 1/2 million and not 489 million as the planners estimate. The planners have a plan to reduce our death-rate, but they have no plan to reduce our birth-rate. The authors of the plan seem to have no idea that the swollen birth-rate and the reduced death-rate that will follow after five years' operation of the plan will cause so much needless suffering among us as to completely neutralise the good effects which the plan should have in promoting our happiness and in raising our standard of living.

I fear that the planners will inadvertently set the house on fire no wells around us. Is it not better to nip in the bud the demon of over-population? If our population increases by about 100 millions during the decade 1951-61, will it be possible for us to provide our starving millions with the ideal diet down by the recent International Food Conference at Hot-Spring, Virginia viz., a pint and a half of milk a day and four eggs a week? The food experts have gone even further and decided that in addition to these items, the minimum weekly diet should include also 1 1/2 lb. of meat, fish or poultry and 5 lb. of fats, potatoes and nuts to maintain us all in health.

National Service

In my opinion the best solution for the 'Battle of Freedom From Want' is that birth-control information and means should from a very important part of the medical facilities to be available to our masses. Unless we insure our teeming millions against Demon of Hunger', any plan will be useless. We can't afford to drift in the matter of population.

Population Planning is a serious economic, political and social problem and must be met soon. If we can establish birth-control clinics all over India, we will win half the battle in planning. It is not difficult for us to build up a new social pattern of two child family per marriage. Because now the two child family is the fashionable family and desirable too. In fact only that marriage should be considered fruitful which results in the birth of not more than three children But our chicken-hearted city fathers and legislator fail to provide with and propagate birth control information all over India only because Gandhiji happens to be the stubborn enemy of birth-control. They fail to realize that by doing this they are doing a great national disservice. To a man of sound commonsense, it is needless to say that any plan ought to preach and prescribe birth control means. It is high time now to make our people birth-control minded.

The planners must needs realize that if all the necessary medical facilities are available to our people without any knowledge of birth control, they will condemn themselves to frustration and futility by devoting their efforts to the oldest human industry. In India marriage is universal. Of all countries, India has the lowest proportion of unmarried for both sexes. So our leaders, social reformers and planners have to realize fully that for Indians every marriage is a committee of two with immense powers to add to their numbers. Hence rational birth control is Indian's most pressing need and must precede any planning. Birth control leagues have been formed in a number of countries viz., Holland, Germany, France, Belgium, Spain, Italy, Mexico, etc. Why not form them in India?

A Liability

H. G. Wells in his book "Work, Wealth and Happiness of Mankind" commenting on humanity in a part of Bengal writes "Every year hundreds of them are eaten by leopards, tigers and other carnivora. Man eating beasts will come into the villages and carry off people in the night from their houses. Locks, bolts and bars cost money and peasants cost nothing." What a tragic truth that life is dirt cheap in Bengal

Have a look at our working women who are harassed from birth to death by too many children and who are physical wrecks before they know any pleasure of life and any body will be convinced about the necessity of limiting the size of our population. The planners do realise that planning in India on a national scale is going to be a colossal undertaking but they don't realise that if people are allowed to increase their numbers recklessly and senselessly planning will be impossible. Any increase of population in the present circumstances is not going to be an asset to us but a liability. It will add to our difficulties and weaken us. When birth control clinics are established all over India then and then only India will be a fit place for beings to live in.

For every second two children are born in this world. For every minute 25 children are born in India out of which 17 die. It is absolutely necessary then to restrict our numbers when we have the scientific means to do it. Every municipality should take adequate and strict measures to see that one marriage does not result in the birth of more than two (maximum three) children. Then and then only we can attain and retain a higher standard of living; and unemployment so closely connected with overpopulation can be automatically eradicated from the surface of this earth. The state should heavily tax star performers like the Dionnes, because population planning will kill two birds viz. Overpopulation and unemployment with one stone. Population planning alone can give us prosperity and security.

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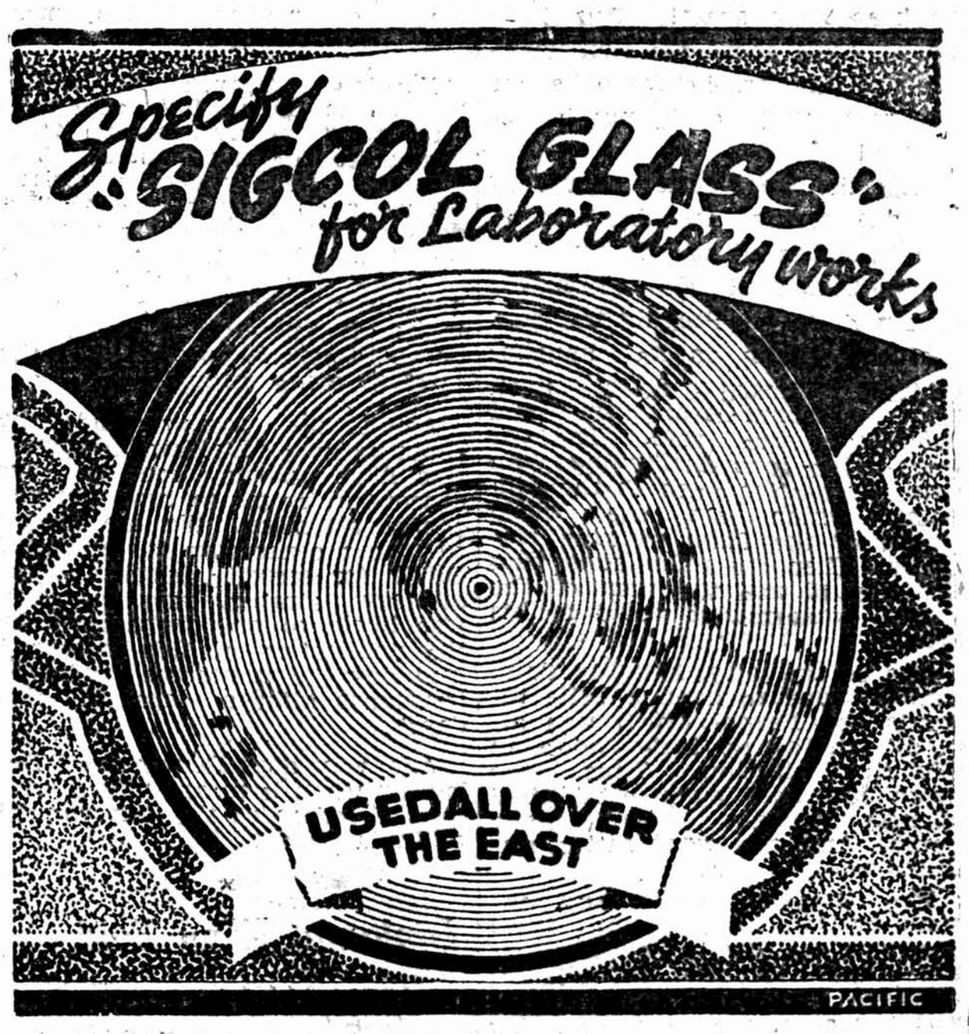

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IN ALL CLIMATES

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The LAST PAGE

Conducted by CHRONICLER

This is the story of the Palm and the Peepul, growing out of the same soil.

The Palm was tall and slim and erect, proud, aloof and unbending.

The peepul had a humbler stature but afforded a more hospitable shade. Rooted in the earth, it was a friend of the earthy and the lowly.

The Peepul was of a sentimental type, throwing its branches and leaves in all directions to embrace whoever passed by. Many a time it extended a leafy hand in the direction of his neighbour Palm. But the Palm was haughty and aloof and suspicious and took the Peepul's gesture of friendship to be a subtle form of attack.

And thus they remained—the Palm and the Peepul—their branches and trunks separated by nothing more tangible than the air though under the soil their roots were inextricably intertwined.

But a wood-cutter arrived in the neighbourhood and began felling trees. To him neither the Palm nor the Peepul had any sanctity. He started by placing an iron fencing round both the trees to keep out other woodcutters and within the bigger enclosure he made yet another fencing round each of the two trees—to keep them apart! But little as he knew about the fundamentals of Botany, he forgot about the roots that could not be separated.

And the wood-cutter sharpened his axe, trying its edge now on the branches of the Peepul, now on the bark of the Palm, prepared to cut down the Peepul altogether, and the Palm, in its haughty majesty, looked down upon his neighbour-in-anguish and thought he was safe. But the wood-cutter soon disillusioned him with a tentative slash at the slim trunk which set the whole length of the Palm swaying violently. Then the Palm knew that if today it was the turn of the Peepul, tomorrow it would be his turn.

And so the lofty, haughty Palm condescended to bend a little towards the Peepul which was already sending up leafy shoots in friendly greeting. Thus the neighbours once again established friendly contact after many years. And the wood-cutter was dismayed.

The Botanists know—and the wood-cutter knows—that since the roots are intertwined, if either the Peepul or the Palm is cut down or transplanted in other soil, the other too must inevitably be uprooted.

But does the Palm know?

We hope he does! We hope he does!

*

L'affaire Phillips

Three Americans are much in the news— Diplomat William Phillips, Senator Chandler, and Correspondent Drew Pearson.

Among them, the **man of the** week was undoubtedly Mr. William Phillips, whose official report to President Roosevelt on the Indian situation shook three continents—a whole year ago after it was actually received in White House!

The Indian Communist Party paper "People's War", scored a sensational scoop when it published a verbatim report of the Phillips report.

A little earlier Drew Pearson who writes the popular "Daily Washington Merry Go Round" Syndicated column for hundreds of papers in U. S. A. had already dropped a bomb-shell by publishing the gist of the Phillips report, insinuating that President Roosevelt's Envoy and Adviser to General Eisenhower was being snubbed by the British for his pro-Indian views expressed in his report to Wahington. His recent resignation from this post was explained as due to the alleged declaration of the British authorities that he was "persona non grata".

Stepped in Senator Chandler, the 46-year old Democrat, Episcopalian, Free Mason, ex-Governor of Kentucky, and raised a helluva ferment in U. S. political world by demanding reprisals. From coast to coast the American continent shook with his denunciation of British Imperialism. But for six days no news reached India—rather it did reach India but it did not reach the Indians. Our friend the censor was busy.

*

"Delayed"—And Why?

Have you wondered, fair reader what the word "Delayed", put in brackets after a dateline to a news story means?

On the morning of September 3 Mr. and Mrs. India picked up their Sunday papers and found a sensational story—an American Senator called Chandler from Kentucky had demanded in the Senate that President Roosevelt make a full report on conditions in India.

But there was something fishy about this news-story. It was dated "WASHINGTON, August 28. (Delayed)."

Delayed! Delayed? Why delayed? wondered Mr. and Mrs. India. Anything wrong with trans-oceanic cables? The enemy jamming the Allied wireless? Communications with U. S. in jeopardy? But then the Base Ball scores had been coming through all right. What on earth could have "delayed" this message from Washington?

Nothing "delayed" its transmission to India. But somebody "delayed" its transmission from Reuter to the newspapers. The message was, indeed, received promptly on August 28. For five days the Censor could not make up his mind whether it was safe to allow this bomb-shell to explode in the Indian press. On the night of September 2 he decided he could risk it and at last the message came through.

Amidst the tumult and the shouting over "L'affaire Phillips", this little gallant deed by our censorship seems to have escaped public attention. We are always told that censorship is exercised ONLY for security reasons. What military strategy, may we ask, was likely to be jeopardized by the publication of this message? And how did it become suddenly innocuous after a lapse of five days?

And why does Reuter say "Delayed" when it means "Held back by the orders of the Government of India Censor"?

*

Diplomat Who Told The Truth

To return to Mr. Phillips, it is a little surprising that the tall elegant, poker-faced professional diplomat, with a friendship with Mussolini lurking somewhere in the past, who was known during his stay in India to be too "correct" a diplomat to indulge in political fireworks, should be instrumental in giving the biggest jolt the British Empire has received in many, many years. Few had ever suspected him of a pro-Indian bias and many had regretted that the more energetic Colonel Louis Johnson (who is still holding the "Johnson Version" of the Cripps Affair up his sleeve) had been replaced by such a "respectable" diplomat.

Yet I recall two incidents during Mr. Phillips' stay in India which indicated that behind diplomatic facade was an acute intelligence, a sympathetic understanding of the Indian situation, and a desire to end the political deadlock.

Remember those "America Fights For Freedom" advertisements which had annoyed and provoked so many Indians? After the Indian press protested, they were stopped—I was reliably told at that time—thanks to the personal intervention of Mr. Phillips!

Then there was the sensational disclosure that the American President's Personal Envoy had asked the Viceroy for a permission to interview Gandhiji in jail—AND HE WAS REFUSED! The way Mr. Phillips made this fact public is a tribute to his diplomatic skill and finesse.

Just on the eve of his departure, there was a Press Conference. Among those present were American, British and Indian correspondents. One of the American news-men, it seemed, was tipped off in advance to ask the leading question: "Mr. Phillips, why did you not seek an opportunity to discuss the situation with the imprisoned Indian leaders?" The suave diplomat truthfully replied: "I did seek an interview with Mr. Gandhi but the authorities could not see their way to granting my request."

So, there it was? He was not himself divulging any embarrassing information.

He was merely being truthful in answering a question.

Diplomacy and truth are notoriously poles apart. All honour to Mr. Phillips, therefore, for telling the truth—THE TRUTH ABOUT INDIA—to the American President.

*

The Pot And The Kettle

Those who think the American press outcry over the Phillips Outcry is an indication of an anti-Imperialist or pro-Indian attitude, of course, are labouring under an illusion. The Americans have their own grievances against the British and India is only a convenient lever to use at the moment. Not all anti-British-Americans are anti-Imperialists or pro-freedom. Some of them are isolationists, Jingoes, Negro-baiters, even pro-Fascists, others are just Anglophobes. Still others are far-sighted capitalists who want to sell machinery to India and know that only a free, industrialized India can buy it. They will all use the issue of Indian freedom so long as it suits them.

All the same it is amusing to find rank imperialists among the British retorting to the Americans, "What if we are holding India! What about the Negroes in U. S. A.?". It is a case of "Those who live in glass-houses ought not to throw stones at other glass-houses." Or, better still, it is the case of the pot calling the kettle black!

And yet no one can deny that, comparatively speaking, the record of the U. S. A. in international politics is far cleaner than that of the British. And, while there is still a deep-rooted colour prejudice, there are some noble ones at least who really believe in liberty, democracy and equality.

*

India—Test For Democracy!

The enthusiasm of American ex-isolationists and undemocratic plutocrats for the cause of Indian freedom might be suspect in the eyes of the world. But Pearl Buck was never an isolationist. She is a 'citizen of the world' who has been campaigning for freedom and equality for all—for the Chinese, for the Negroes in America, for Indians! British columnists, in their zeal for defending imperialism, might hurl the accusation of racial discrimination against the Negro at Senator Chandler, but they will find it difficult to answer Pearl Buck's statement that she made while accepting the Honorary Presidentship of the India League of America: Her words

PHILLIPS

One Letter Shook Three Continents

provide a challenging and spirited defence of Mr. Phillips' observations on India:—

"I have joined the Indian League of America because I have been brought to the conviction that India has become an immediate test case for world democracy in the eyes of all darker peoples everywhere. At this moment, freedom can be declared only in India. Millions in China, in South America, in North America, in the isles of the Oceans, in Africa and even in Europe, are watching to see if democracy means what it says, and if the Four Freedoms are true or false. By what we do about India, democracy will stand or fall.

"The League will continue to work for the independence of India, but not primarily from the point of view of Indian Nationalism. Its purpose rather is to present, India as a test case of Allied war aims and further winning of the war in Europe as well as in Asia by proving through the liberation of India that the war is being fought for democracy and freedom for all peoples.

"We stress the urgency of this issue particularly in sustaining the morale of the Chinese armies and the Indian people and also in securing wholehearted support of the war effort not only from the people of India but also as the war progresses of the people of Korea, Burma, Thailand Malaya, Indo-China, Netherland East Indies, Philippines and other Pacific Island groups. We stress also the stimulating effect which Indian freedom would have upon the peoples of the Balkan and other European areas, upon American Negroes and upon suppressed minorities everywhere."

*

"Posterity Will Not Forgive Us If...."

Some startling revealations about the epidemic situation in Bengal are contained in a circular letter sent by the Secretary of the Bengal Medical Relief Committee, Bombay. Here are a few of these, each on the authority of some responsible public worker or journal:—

1. More people died as a result of epidemics than during the worst period of food scarcity.
2. Prices of essential drugs like quinine soared sky high—up to Rs. 500 per lb. of quinine! Sulphur was not available for treatment of scabies (prevalent all over Bengal) but Government was still issuing licenses for its use in fireworks.
3. The Director of Public Health admitted that the vaccine then in use was worthless.
4. In April 1944, as many as 5,983 died of Cholera, 35,252 of Small-pox. Incidence of Malaria in districts ranged from 50 p. c. to 10 p. c.!
5. The Quinine hoarding racket was harbouring more than 500 touts and middlemen all over the province.

These facts are enough to indicate the acute situation which is being fought by the Bengal Medical Relief Co-ordination Committee, under the guidance of Dr. B. C. Roy. It is an uphill task and what has been achieved is only a fraction of what a sympathetic and sensible Government ought to have done long ago. The Bombay Committee (which is composed of eminent local doctors, including Dr. R. N. Cooper, President; and Drs. Baliga, Erulkar, Koppikar, Jelal Shah and Ward, Vice-Presidents) appeal to:

"DOCTORS—Vlounteres your services for medical relief.

"CHEMISTS—Donate in kind and cash.

"CITIZENS—Bengal needs every pie you can spare."

"Posterity will not forgive us we keep quiet when 2 crores of our countrymen are down with epidemics."

Donations may be sent to Dr. D. H. Dudha, M. D., Principal, National Medical College, Bombay, or to Dr. Mrs. Dadabhoy, M. D., New Hospital for Women, Bombay 4.

Our Short Story

LITTLE FRIENDS

By NIRMAL JACOB

Not a single day would pass without Ramchander visiting his little friends in the Children's Surgical Ward. For among those innocent maimed children he found life in its pure divine form untainted by the inglorious fashions that sway the human mind. unaffected by crooked thoughts that oppress the world. As these little boys and girls clung to his arms, shouted vociferous greetings to him and snatched away his notebook to tear the pages therefrom to be made into paper Aeroplanes, he would softly ask within himself, "Why, O' Why should Providence strike innocence with disease and death?"

No sooner did he enter the Ward then there would be a general uproar of shrill childish greetings.

"Doctor, Doctor!" little Vimala would shout climbing out of her bed and limping up to him on her leg that had been spared the stroke of infantile paralysis. "I have been waiting for you. Now come along, let me have the lozenges" and she would systematically search his every pocket till she discovered the precious little parcel.

Hariharan would briskly come up walking on his two inverted feet.

"Hari" Ramchander would ask, "In what language are you going to talk to me today, English, Tamil, Malayalam?"

This would be the most difficult problem for Hari. He knew the three languages very well and was proud of his accomplishment.

"Well Doctor" he would say after a little hard thinking. I have already talked in Tamil this morning when my brother came. We will talk in English today and tomorrow in Malayalam".

Pattu the five year old would be watching the scene impatiently unable to walk out on account of her two paralysed legs.

"Doctor" she would lisp out from her cot, "I had bread and milk and biscuits this morning".

"Indeed", Ramachander would be bewildered "little Pattu to have all that! how many loaves did you eat? Ten, twenty?"

Pattu would laugh gleefully, "No, no she would shout clapping her tiny hands "Only two slices".

"That is too little Pattu. Next time you must fight the nurse and get at least a couple of loaves".

By this time Vimala would have snatched away his Stethoscope and would be very seriously examining the lung condition of Siddappa with the fractured arm.

"Doctor, Doctor" Vimala would say at the end of her investigation "Siddappa is very sick isn't he? It is very silent inside his chest".

Ramachander's friends would be looking on from a distance and passing remarks:

"The moody cynic has cast off his gloom."

"But only in here—in their midst."

"Anyway, it makes a human being of him."

"Wonder what the children found in him."

Days went by like this in an ecstasy of the soul for Ramachander for he had discovered an oasis of innocence and sincerity in the wide wide world where wickedness, cruelty, jealousy and passions spread out like the broiling sands.

One morning as usual he went to his little friends.

"Doctor, Doctor" said the discerning Vimala "You look ill. Give me the Stethoscope. I will examine you."

She examined him and merrily declared the diagnosis. "Doctor, you are very sick too; like Siddappa. Your chest is very silent as this room at night. And Doctor, she laughed mischievously, clinging to his neck) you will die!"

Hari scratched his head "No" he said knowingly "Doctors don't die."

"Absurd" Siddappa spoke with conviction, "Doctors do die. My uncle was a Doctor. One morning he coughed a couple of times and was dead like a log, we put him in the fire and made charcoal of him."

"Doctor, Doctor", cried Vimala anxiously, "what is the matter?"

"Vimala, please shout for the nurse, I feel I would faint."

"Sister" said Ramachander when the nurse came hurrying, "I am having fever; began last night. I am feeling very tired. Will you just call the House Surgeon and have me admitted?"

The fever ran high . . . for days.

The children had by this time made explorations, and discovered Ramchnder's Ward and tne bed. One morning they came . . . Vimala, Hari and Siddappa.

The nurse in charge of the Ward pounced on them.

"Who are you?" She shrieked, "young puppies! Promenading about as if this is your own home."

She boxed Hari on the ear. "Get out!" she barked.

The frightened children ran to Ramachander and huddled about him. Hari's eyes flashed but he did not cry.

"Sister" reprimanded Ramchander "they are not puppies. They are little children. They are not promenading about either. They are my friends. They came to see me in my sickness."

"I am sorry, Doctor—but—".

"It is all right".

"Hugh!" said Hari when she was gone, "she is a grown up bull dog. Behaves like one."

"She looks one alright" Siddappa was certain "My uncle had one which looked exactly like her."

"Doctor, Doctor", said Vimala, "how we searched for you. It was Hari who found you out at last. Difficult, finding one's way in a big hospital."

"Thank you very much for coming, little friends. How is Pattu? Crying? tell her when I am alright I will bring her sweets."

They chattered merrily away. Silly childish chatter.

"Doctor, Doctor" shouted Vimala, "see this flower I am wearing? How you like it?"

"It is nice, very nice indeed."

"Siddappa said a girl should wear a flower on her head when going about paying visits."

"How did you get it?"

"He stole it—from the flower vase."

"How dare you say that?" Siddappa was offended "I took it boldly. Not like a sneak. It was not my fault if the nurse was not looking."

"Vimala" said Hari in disgust "Stop the silly bickering and produce the presents."

Vimala submitted a trade mark label of some Textile Mill—a square bit of paper with a little golden boat on a background of green and blue. Hari had brought a marble. Siddappa produced an Aeroplane made out of paper, he had formerly torn from Ramchander's note book.

Ramchander was touched. "Thank you" he said his eyes growing wet "Thank you very much for these."

"Aren't they nice?" Vimala asked eagerly.

"They are wonderful."

"Didn't I tell you Hari" she shouted clapping her hands "I knew he would like them."

They were so happy that they jumped about around the bed shouting gaily.

"They are very very nice" Ramchander spoke again "And thank you very much for them and for your visit you mustn't come again. I am sick and if you come, you too might get fever."

At last they were gone.

The next morning Hari stole a visit to Ramchander.

"Doctor", he called out softly, for the bull dog nurse was in the neighbourhood.

But Ramchander was drowsy and a red bag dripping with water hung over his forehead.

"Vimala" said Hari on getting back "That bull dog nurse is persecuting the doctor. May be because he scolded her that day. She has hung up a garish red something over his eyes and water is dripping from it. Probably she doesn't want him to sleep. Mother used to pour water into the eyes of our servant girl if she slept too long."

"The brute"! said Vimala with emotion, "didn't you talk to the Doctor? What did he say?"

"I called him. But he didn't answer."

"We will go to him at night after they have dimmed the lights. Then without being seen we can remove the nasty thing."

At night when the lighter were lowered the three children—Vimala Siddappa, and Hari—tip-toed to Ramchander's side. The nurse was out on the Verandah clamorously gossipping with her friends.

"Doctor, Doctor" called Vimala softly then loudly. There was no reply.

"Hari" she said biting her lips in her struggle to keep back her tears "See she has tied him up."

"The devil" exploded Hari "Shall I just go and strangle her?"

"No no" said Vimala wisely "wait till it is day. In the darkness you might go and kill the wrong person."

"All right" acquiesced Hari "now we will release the Doctor."

"Devil" Siddappa fumed "Vimala do you see this? She has thrust some uncouth thing into his nose."

"Pull it out at once" Vimala ordered. The Oxygen supply tube came away from its position and lay dangling from the cylinder.

"Doctor, Doctor" Vimala pleaded "Open your eyes. It is me, Vimala—and Hari and Siddappa."

A delirious grunt was all that greeted them.

Footsteps were heard in the corridor and the children were afraid

"Come away" commanded Hari "The she devil is on the move I think. We may be discovered"

"What about strangling her?" asked Siddappa wistfully.

"Vimala says it is better to do it at day time and I think she is right."

"The footsteps were heard nearer now and children hurried away.

The next morning they got up and hastened to Ramchander's ward. The cot was empty.

"Where is the Doctor?" Vimala sobbed "Where is he?"

"Who?" asked a sympathetic medical student.

"The doctor" she sobbed again" he was here on this cot."

"Ramchander you mean?" came the reply "well he passed away at midnight..... poor fellow."

"Hari Hari", Vimala's voice rose in lamentation "The doctor is dead! . . . the doctor is dead!"

"And they will make charcoal of him", moaned Siddappa, "as they did my uncle."

The children clung to the empty cot "Doctor, doctor" they cried "why did you die . . . . why did you leave us alone?"

In the Hostel Ramchander's friends were discussing:

"It appears the nurse was not careful."

"Gossiping as usual I should think."

"The oxygen was not properly administered and he was not well tied up too."

"Got up in delirium and ran about a little. And collapsed in the middle of the Ward."

Three miserable children filled the corridors of the Hospital with their cry."

"Doctor, doctor" why did you die—why did you leave us alone.

Eden To Be Britain's Next Premier?

BY MAURICE CRANSTON

LONDON.

After the deluge, Mr. Eden. In other words, after the House of Commons crisis some months ago, when the Young Tories and rebel Socialists defeated the Government by one vote on its provisions for less pay for women teachers than for men, political speculation here is now settled on the future of the Foreign Secretary. Some change in Mr. Eden's status is inevitable. The rumpus over the Education Bill only delayed it. For Mr. Eden is an overburdened man. At present he is not only head of the Foreign Office but Leader of the House of Commons as well. And both these institutions become daily more troublesome. It is no wonder the "debonair diplomat" of the 'thirties is getting gray and lined. He needs a change. The problem is, which will he lose—the Foreign Office or Leadership of the House?

The Foreign Office is, of course the more important job. It is here, too, that Mr. Eden "belongs" in the eyes of the public. He has always stood for certain principles in foreign policy which events have proved have been sound principles. He gave up the Foreign Office under Mr. Chamberlain rather than support appeasement. His return under Mr. Churchill was a great personal triumph. But to be Foreign Secretary today is a very different thing from being Foreign Secretary in peacetime. Foreign policy is completely subordinate to war policy, and it is the war leader who calls the tune all the time. In the last war Lord Curzon had a foreign policy and Mr. Lloyd George had a war policy, and if either was incompatible it was always the foreign policy that had to give way. As Mr. Churchill's very loyal servant, Mr. Eden has the onerous task of adjusting Britain's relations with foreign Powers according to the needs for war. Which has often meant a policy of shilly-shally, equivocation, and temporizing, at which Mr. Eden, a man of high principles and straightforward temperament, is none too adept.

Mr. Eden is generally expected to be the next Prime Minister. As Leader of the House he can build up the authority which such an office demands. As Foreign Secretary today he has all too little authority. So it will not be surprising if, when the next Cabinet changes are announced, Mr. Eden is removed from the Office with which in the past ten years his name has been so closely associated.—Worldover Press.

Butcher: "And where do you think you can get meat better'n mine?"
Lady (changing her retailer): "At the fronmongers."

"Yes, my Husband's in bed with a sore throat."
"What! 'as 'e been smoking too much?"
"No; shouting too loud at the football match on Saturday."

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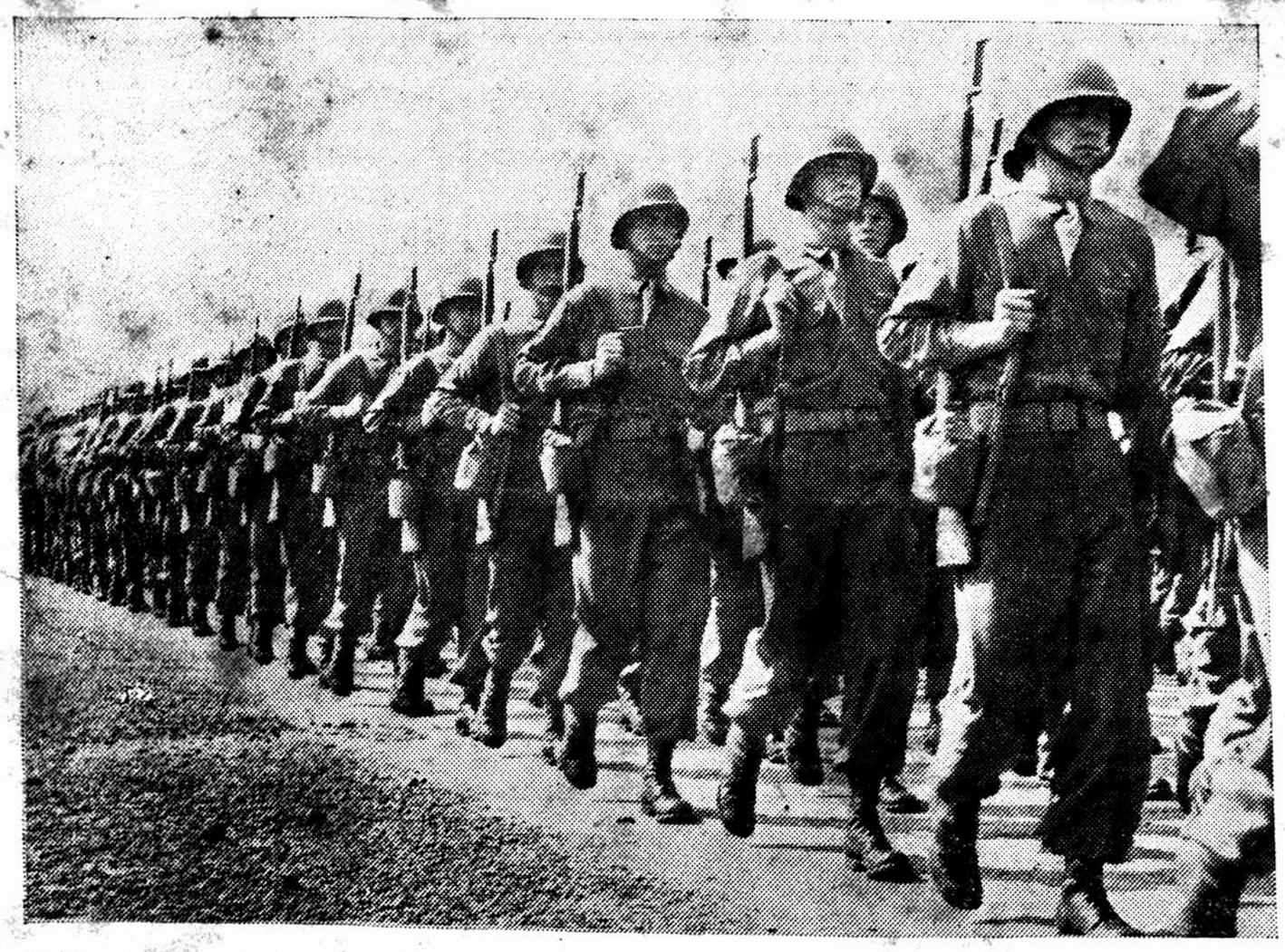
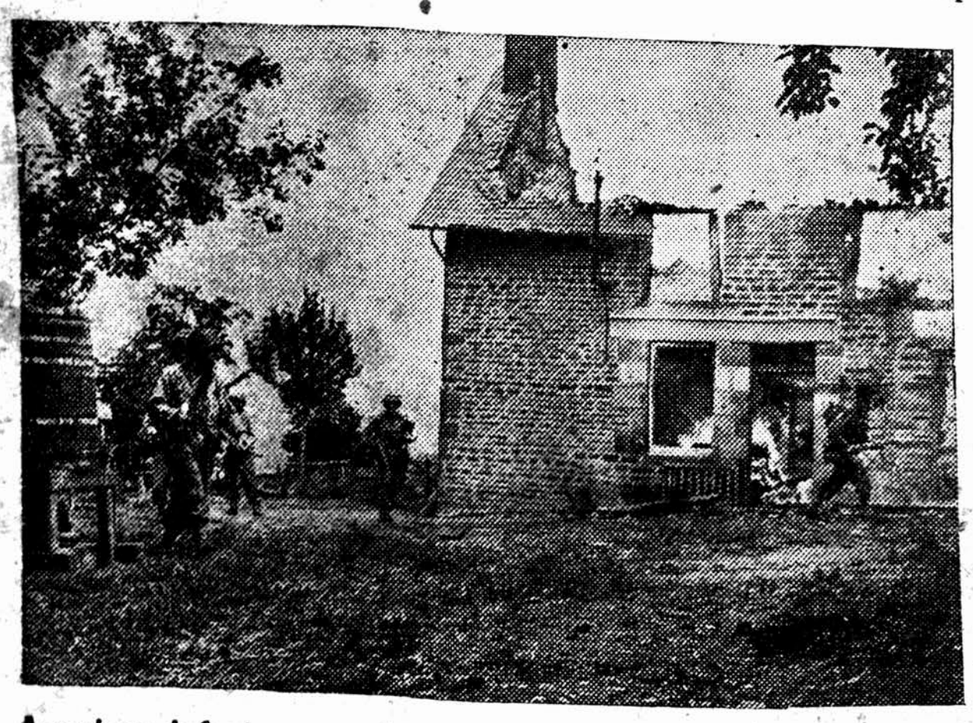
Scenes From Battle Of France

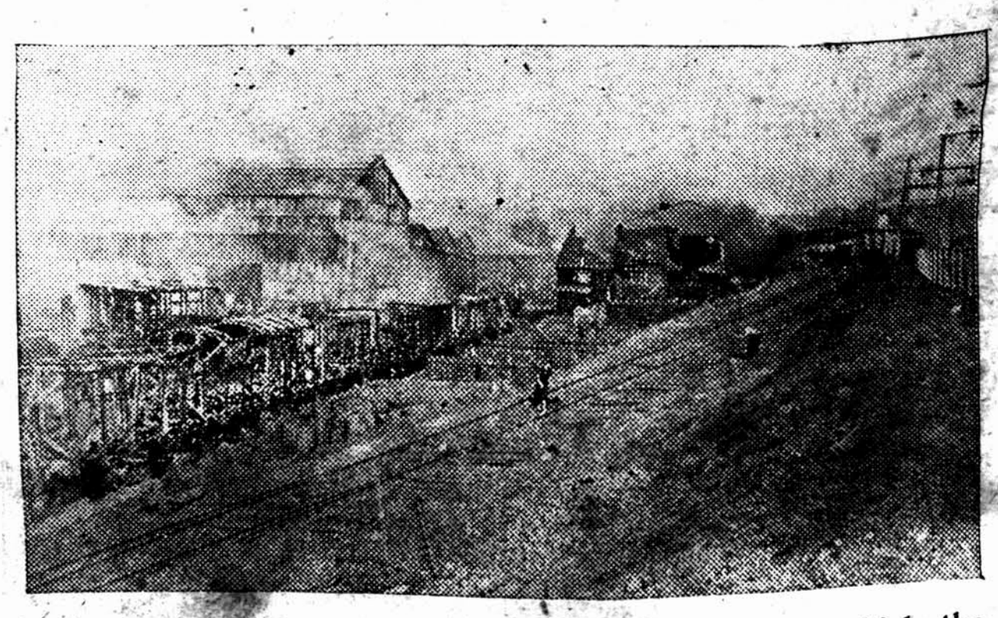


U. S. airborne troops march past at a review held by General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Supreme Commander-in-Chief, Allied Expeditionary Force.

(Photos: U. S. O. W. I.).

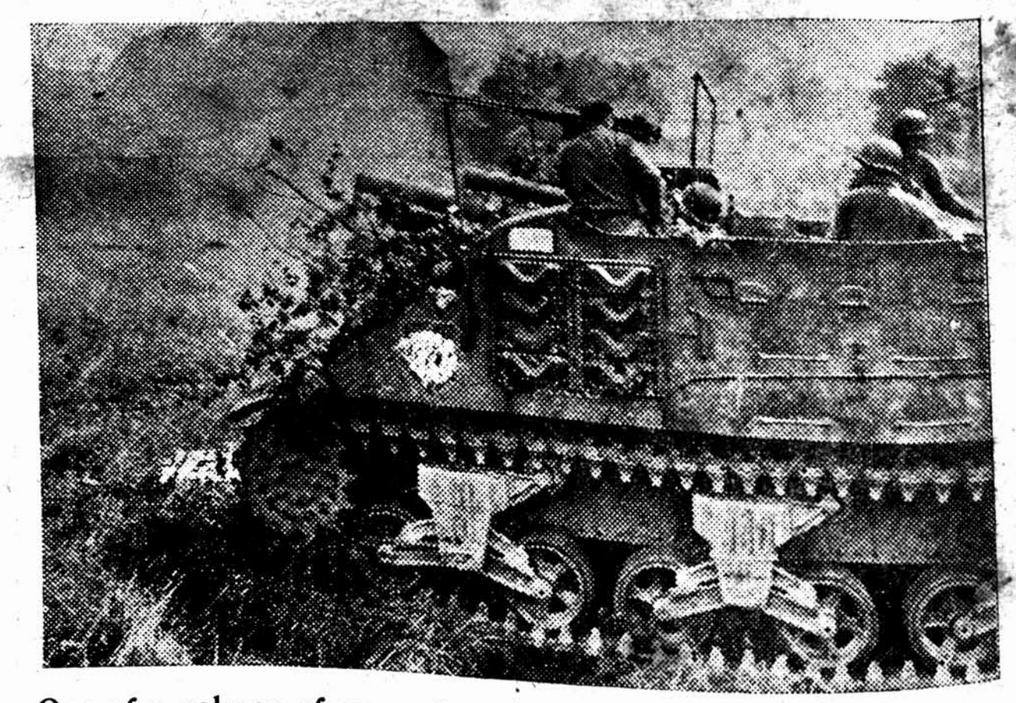


American infantrymen advance past a house left burning by armoured units in Juvigny Le Terte.



Smoke rises over freight cars at Le Mans, France, which the Germans fired before they retreated, to prevent them from falling into Allied hands.

American engineers repair a blasted bridge while a U. S. convoy continues to advance over a detour in Normandy.



One of a column of camouflaged U. S. M-7 tanks blasts away with another round at German positions near St. Pois.

Will The Sahara Desert Become Ice-Bound, The Arctic Tropical?

John J. O'Neil, who is the New York "Herald Tribune's" science writer, reports that there is evidence indicating that the prolonged dry, torrid heat which smashed weather records through much of the United States this summer, may be the first stage of a transition to a new type of climate for the entire northern hemisphere, and perhaps the entire world.

Weather maps reveal a change which may be of tremendous importance, insofar as they may be an indication that the North Pole ice cap is in a process of moving to some other part of the earth, writes Mr. O'Neil.

The atmospheric mechanism which produced the ice barriers of Greenland and the Arctic region recently disappeared from the weather map. The chief indicator of the ice-making process was an extensive, permanent high pressure area centred over Greenland, with smaller satellite areas north of Alaska and in the Siberia region. This high pressure area was the funnel through which excessively cold air in contact with the stratosphere flowed downward to the surface, solidifying all moisture in the lower air layers with which it came in contact, and depositing it as an ever-thickening ice cap on the earth.

Where did the ice-maker go? There is a mystery. There are, however, some clues and evidence supporting the maps which contain some very interesting and extremely important possibilities. Another smaller, permanent high pressure area, lying athwart the Atlantic Ocean in the latitude of the Bahama Islands, has increased its pressure and greatly enlarged its area. From a relatively small, egg-shaped area in the middle of the ocean it has become greatly elongated and with increased strength from a mysteriously obtained increase in pressure, it has extended itself from the southernmost part of the United States (which had an unusually cool summer) across the ocean, and in a somewhat broader-than-usual band through northern Africa, the Mediterranean Sea and as far as Persia. This region may contain the site of the next ice cap of the earth.

The Mediterranean and Sahara Desert regions may now be going through the process of being transformed into an Arctic region, and the present Arctic region around the North Pole may be disappearing, to be replaced by a region with tropical or semi-tropical climate such as existed there a long time ago.

There are indications that this process of change may have been going on for many years without detection, and that this year's unusual weather results from the fact that the critical point in the process has been reached, after which a more rapid transition may ensue.—U.S.O.W.I.

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